

# Herald Tribune

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## Rwandan Archbishop Slain in Clergy Massacre

**Rebel Chief Calls His Men 'Misguided'**

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

KIGALI, Rwanda — The Roman Catholic Archbishop of Kigali and 12 other clergymen have been gunned down by Rwandan rebels in the first confirmed massacre carried out by the rebels in two months of carnage.

"We know it was done by misguided soldiers of our army, and we are ready to say that," Colonel Frank Mugambage of the Rwanda Patriotic Front, said in the capital, Kigali.

The massacre coincided with reports from aid agencies that nine priests and 63 civilians had been massacred in a government-held area of Kigali.

In Rome, Pope John Paul II said he was "profoundly upset" by the massacre of the clergymen and prayed that the victims find in heaven "the peace that their well-loved land denied them."

"I beg all Rwandans, in addition to the leaders of the nations, which can come to their aid, to do all possible without delay to open the paths to peace and to the reconstruction of the gravely martyred country," he said.

Colonel Mugambage said four renegade rebel soldiers among a detachment charged with protecting the bishops in the village of Byimana, southwest of the capital, had stormed into the house where the clergymen were staying.

"We are hearing that one of the four said these men were responsible for the massacre of our people. They went ahead and opened fire," Colonel Mugambage said.

The clergymen, apparently Hutus, were seen by reporters in the camp of Kabgayi, a former seminary where more than 35,000 people, mainly Tutsis, lived in concentration camp conditions. The Tutsi tribe kills most of the rebel ranks.

Hutu militias and government soldiers regularly pulled groups of people out of the camp and murdered them, witnesses said.

One of the Rwanda Patriotic Front attackers was shot as he fled, and a hunt had been mounted for the others. Colonel Mugambage said a commission had been established to investigate the killing.

The massacre also drew bitter condemnation from heads of state of several countries.

It was the first confirmed massacre by rebel soldiers in bloodletting in which aid workers say 500,000 mainly Tutsi people have been killed by Hutu militias and government troops.

Witnesses have, however, seen Rwanda Patriotic Front soldiers killing militia fighters when they capture them.

Colonel Mugambage denied that the killings had signaled a breakdown in the rigid discipline of his rebel army, whose soldiers have lost their families in the massacres.

"Aren't you surprised that soldiers who have had their own families massacred have restrained themselves up to now?" Colonel Mu-

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## Saving Money? For Pentagon, Not So Simple

By John F. Harris

Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — In the far reaches of the Defense Department, some planners last year thought they had found a simple way to save money by changing the way the military supplies fuel to air bases in North Carolina.

It turned out the plan — using a pipeline instead of ship and railway to deliver fuel — was not as simple as they had hoped. A North Carolina lawmaker, Representative H. Martin Lancaster, a Democrat, complained that the change would damage national security while costing his district jobs. He vowed to "use every ounce of influence I have" to block it.

After he intervened, a senior Pentagon official, James R. Klugh, put the cost-saving measure on hold. Despite an extensive Defense Department study strongly endorsing the change, the idea has languished for six months and has yet to save taxpayers a cent.

The fate of this small proposal tells a larger story about the pitfalls of trying to restructure the military. The \$4.1 billion annual saving envisioned by the Defense Fuel Supply Center is pocket change in the Defense Department's \$262 billion annual budget. Yet the issue has effectively gummed gears at the Pentagon. That points to the kind of obstacles likely to bedevil more far-reaching proposals to change military spending.

The Defense Fuel Supply Center is a \$4.4 billion agency in the Defense Department. It buys roughly 10 percent of all the jet fuel used in the United States every year.

Supervisors at the fuel agency declined to be interviewed about the dispute with Mr. Lancaster, whose seat on the House Armed Services Committee gives him influence over the military. Mr. Klugh, the deputy undersecretary of defense for logistics, also declined to be interviewed, saying the issue remained under study.

For years, the fuel used for military planes in

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## Newstand Prices

Andorra	9.00 FF	Luxembourg	60 L. Fr.
Antilles	11.20 FF	Morocco	12 Dh
Cameroon	1,400 CFA	Reunion	2,00 Riels
Egypt	3,000 P. 5000	Réunion	11.20 FF
France	9,000 CFA	Saudi Arabia	5,00 P.
Gabon	900 CFA	Tunisia	200 PTAS
Greece	300 Dr.	Turkey	1,000 Dm
Italy	3,000 Lira	Tunisia	1,000 Dm
Ivory Coast	1,120 CFA	Turkey	1,000 Dm
Jordan	7 JD	U.A.E.	8,50 Dirh
Lebanon	1,50 US. M.	U.S. M.	(Eur.) 51.10

By John Tagliabue

New York Times Service

MILAN — They used to grace the villa along the Appian Way in Rome, the hunting lodge in Tuscany, the apartment in Milan. But this week they were on auction at Sotheby's here, the walnut 17th-century armories, the paintings in the French and Flemish styles, the Oriental carpets.

They once graced the rooms of the powerful Ferruzzi family, the founders of a business empire built on farming and the foodstuffs, trade, chemicals, insurance and a hundred other things.

But Italy is changing, and last year the Ferruzzi empire, crushed by \$11 billion of debt generated by bad business and, some say, crooked financial dealings, was taken over by a consortium of banks.

Many of the family's personal belongings were seized as well, and it was these — 665 lots of antique furnishings and artworks — that started going under the gavel Tuesday in South-

Italy's elegant Art Nouveau villa on Via Braggi in Milan before more than 10 times the usual auction crowd.

The crowds were drawn by more than the reputation of the Ferruzzi case as a triumph over corruption. For many in Italy it was also the vindication of Milan, the center of big money, over the provincial upstarts. Few could forget the peasant origins of Serafino Ferruzzi, the patriarch, and of his ill-fated son-in-law, Raul Gardini, who married Serafino's daughter Idina and, after the old man's death in 1979, picked up the reins of the empire.

"It's the fall of a symbol, and it creates a kind of nostalgia," said Nino Bellavia, an engineer in his 50s who traveled with friends from Rimini, in the Ferruzzi's native Romagna, for the bidding. The paintings, Mr. Bellavia said, were by minor artists, not terribly good.

"Yet it's incredibly interesting, because I think they reflect the decline of a dynasty," he said.

Franco Gallina, a businessman who bid on a

pair of wrought-iron lamps, said, "It's not exceptional stuff, but they're beautiful things, very rich, and decadent."

The name Ferruzzi, he said, is what counts.

"There's a lot of curiosity." Mr. Gardini was a gambler who in 1989 lost \$300 million in Chicago, trying to corner the soybean market, and a sportsman who hunted in Tuscany and whose yacht, Il Moro di Venezia, came tantalizingly close to bringing the America's Cup to Italy in 1992.

Last July, when the noose of legal investigation tightened around the Ferruzzi family management, Mr. Gardini shot himself to death. It was reported Wednesday that his widow would become a lay nun with the Carmelites.

The details of the downfall became known to Italians over the course of this year in a trial in Milan of one of Mr. Gardini's advisers, a Neapolitan nobleman and money manager named Sergio Cusani, who was convicted and sen-

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## PLO Wants Aid Funds, Fast

### But It Says Donors' Supervision Is Humiliating

By Youssef M. Ibrahim  
New York Times Service

JERUSALEM — The Palestine Liberation Organization is pressing for speedier disbursement of millions of dollars tagged by the international community for Gaza and Jericho, claiming it urgently needs \$177 million from a meeting of aid donors in Paris that began Thursday.

PLO officials are resisting stringent measures to supervise the spending of these monies, which many donors are insisting upon. The PLO has complained that some of the requirements for accountability are humiliating and cumbersome.

Surprisingly, Israeli officials who are becoming worried that lack of funds may seriously impair the autonomy process are joining the PLO in arguing for less-stringent controls.

Israel has sent a delegation headed by Yossi Sarid, the environment minister, to assist the Palestinians at the Paris talks.

PLO officials here said the immediate infusion of at least \$100 million was necessary to pay the salaries of a steadily growing police force, whose numbers are approaching 7,000, and to begin urgently needed infrastructure projects, supply hospitals with medication and pay teachers.

The money is needed as Israel has set a time frame of three months to withdraw from managing spending in Jericho and Gaza.

World donors had pledged some \$2.4 billion in aid to the Palestinians, but the mechanisms for disbursing these sums are yet to be clarified. So far the Palestinians have received only about \$7 million, from the United States and Norway.

Much of this amount has gone to pay the Palestinian police officers, most of whom had not been paid for over seven months before arriving in Gaza and Jericho last month.

Hassan Abu Libdah, deputy chairman of the Palestinian Economic Council for Development and Reconstruction, which is in charge of financial aid, said:

"The money is the carrot for signing the peace agreement with Israel. We have signed. Yet all we hear now is demands for accounting before we even get more funds."

He said, "Let us have the funds and we will account for them."

According to figures by Mr. Libdah's group, the PLO estimates that it will need \$381 million this year as the self-rule process unfolds.

Palestinian officials said they expected to raise \$204 million from taxes and fees collected in Jericho and Gaza, leaving a deficit of \$177 million.

"Without securing it we can't build new administrations, or pay the police force or employees," said Ahmed Qurei, the PLO's office in charge of finances, who also was responsible for negotiating most of the economic agreements with Israel related to the autonomy accord that was signed in Cairo last month.

Representatives of world donors, which besides the United States and Norway include the European Union, Japan, Saudi Arabia and the World Bank, began the two-day meeting in Paris on Thursday to discuss problems that are blocking the flow of money.

Much of the focus is on demands by the donors for a mechanism to review the spending. But part of the problem is an unspoken resistance to hand over cash to the PLO chairman, Yasser Arafat, and his team.

Most donors seem to favor well-planned projects and some accountability — procedures that the PLO describes both as delaying tactics and an unnecessary humiliation.

Last week, Mr. Arafat suggested that he might delay his return to Palestinian lands if the money was not disbursed immediately.

"I can understand that donors are concerned about how their funds will be spent, but their conditions are humiliating because no Palestinian official will go begging donors each month and tell them 'Please pay my employees' salaries,'" Mr. Qurei said recently in a comment that accurately reflects the mood among Palestinian officials here.

## An Oasis Amid Algerian Strife

### Kabyles Are Wary of Both Regime and Muslim Militants

By Jonathan C. Randal  
Washington Post Service

TIZI-OUZO, Algeria — Tizi-Ouzou is a faded sepia snapshot of Algeria's past — a city that reminds visitors of the way the rest of the country was not long ago, but may never be again.

The main concern in this former French colonial administrative center is how long it can remain apparently immune to the struggle between the army-based secular government and insurgents determined to create an Islamic state.

So far, it has succeeded. Diplomats estimate that 4,000 Algerians around the country have been killed in the 29-month struggle, but only a few dozen here in the Kabyle heartland.

But residents of Algiers, the capital, 50 miles to the west, say both sides would love to entangle Tizi-Ouzou — and the mountainous region of Kabylia, home of the Kabyle people — in the hope of somehow tipping the balance of forces and ending a bloody stalemate.

The Kabyles, the most populous of several Berber peoples who lived in North Africa long before the Arab conquest, have always maintained a separate identity within Algeria. They have good reason to be suspicious of the central government as well as of the fundamentalists. Both have records of intolerance toward minorities, especially the Kabyles.

"We think Algeria is finished, and we do not feel involved," said Karim, 24, an economics major encountered outside a dining hall at the university here. "We should let the army and the Islamic militants fight it out."

Yet, Tizi-Ouzou and its 80,000 residents are still living in an oasis of peace, tolerance and reason. On weekends a half-dozen hotels and three discotheques turn away customers who, fed up with empty streets well before nightfall in the rest of the country, flock to relax and make merry well into the night. Most visitors are from Algiers, which, after decades of migration, is largely inhabited by Kabyles.

Real estate prices in Tizi-Ouzou have doubled in the last two years, and construction cranes are much in evidence, demonstrating the city's attraction for investors and businessmen discouraged by the violence in the rest of the country. A few miles down the road, travelers are subject to armed robberies.

At the university, the only one in Algeria where instruction is in French rather than Arabic, female students are not pressured to wear head scarves.

Students from Rwanda, who at times encountered racist hostility in other Algerian universities, are welcomed here, as is an economics professor from Kurdish Iraq who was chased out of his own country. Beer and other alcoholic drinks are on sale in bars and restaurants. Liquor stores are adequately stocked. Still, many out-of-town

clients wrap their bottled purchases in old newspapers so as not to arouse suspicion on the way home.

It is this kind of reflex precaution disturbing the appearance of normality that gives a hint of everyday anguish to the capital of Algeria's only region not subject to a nighttime curfew.

"Neither police state nor Islamic republic" is the slogan of the Front for Socialist Forces, founded by Hocine Ait Ahmad, one of the original "historic chiefs" of the 1954-1962 war of independence against France, now forced into exile by repeated death threats.

Despite their hold on the "Kabyle bastion," leaders of the Socialist Forces are aware that slogans are not enough to avoid an outcome they feel would be to their detriment and to that of the Algerian state.

They live with what they see as the nightmare possibility that the army or Islamic radicals could win outright or, worse, strike a deal excluding them and the other divided "democratic" forces.

With such a fate in mind, Mr. Ait Ahmad, in his Swiss exile, and his younger lieutenants in Algeria keep preaching a political solution involving not just the Islamic Salvation Front and the army, but the Front for Socialist Forces and the National Liberation Front, which ruled Algeria from independence until 1992. Both fronts won seats in the 1991 elections.

Recently, some Socialist Forces leaders have encouraged reconciliation with a small Kabyle-based party, the Rally for Culture and Democracy. But that party is opposed to any role for Islam in politics and long has been the bane of Mr. Ait Ahmad's existence.

One senior Socialist Forces staffer argued that such differences must be overcome because "all the democratic movement has its back to the wall" and Algerians in general, and not just the Socialist Forces, would "not stand idly by" and accept an Islamic state.

An Islamic state "would awaken old demons" of separation in Kabylia and other regions, lead to the collapse of the state and threaten long-term stability throughout North Africa, he argued.

Such talk conjures up Kabyle revolts against the French in the 19th century. Mr. Ait Ahmad's own short-lived uprising in 1963 against a new independent central government, and the general fragility of a still-fledgling Algerian state.

But mountains no longer provide impregnable hideouts and Kabylia's economy depends almost entirely on trade with the rest of Algeria.

work. He took audacious liberties with television drama, infusing it with new life by turning its conventions upside down.

He was best known for "The Singing Detective," about a writer of crime novels who, while lying in a hospital bed and being treated for a skin disease, sees his life, his fictional characters and the contents of his unconscious parade before him.

General Yohai Bin Nun, 69, commander of the Israeli Navy during the 1960s, died of a heart attack Saturday in a hospital in Miami Beach, Florida, where he lived.

Ish Kabibble, 85, the lovable and silly comedic trumpet player with Kay Kyser's "College of Musical Knowledge," died Sunday in Palm Springs, California. His real name was Merwyn Bogue.

Earle Warren, 79, also saxophonist and singer best known for his work with the original Count Basie Orchestra, died of a stroke and kidney failure Saturday in Springfield, Ohio.



Southern Yemenis fleeing Thursday after their village was attacked by northern forces.

## In Yemen, Shells and a Truce

Reuters

ADEN, Yemen — Shells hit the outskirts of Aden on Thursday as northern artillery and warplanes pounded the southern secessionist capital.

Later, the North Yemen leader, Ali Abdullah Saleh, ordered his forces to observe a cease-fire. Radio San'a reported. It was the second unilateral cease-fire declared by San'a this week. A truce called for Monday collapsed within hours.

The cease-fire responded to a United Nations Security Council call for a halt to the war, the San'a broadcast said.

The truce followed rocket and artillery battles between northern and southern gunners around Aden where officials struggled to secure water and power supplies.

Northern artillery, around Aden began firing in the morning. Southern gunners hit back, and warplanes began attacks at dawn. The Aden airport was targeted but the extent of the damage there was unknown.

At the height of the northern artillery barrage, shells were crashing in and around the city at the rate of one a minute.

Northern forces, fighting what they see as a rebellion by southern leaders against a north-south union formed in 1990, have tried repeatedly to put the airport out of action.

Southern planes use the airport as a base for bombing and strafing northern forces, who have now come within 30 kilometers (12 miles) of Aden's northern suburbs.

Shortly after noon, southern naval fire thundered from the coast off Aden toward northern positions.

The naval bombardment followed the arrival of a UN envoy, Lakhdar Brahimi, in the northern capital of San'a on Wednesday on a mission to try to arrange a cease-fire in the five-week-old civil war.

The fighting broke out following nine months of dispute over the balance of power in the union.

## Barry Sullivan, Film Actor, Dies at 81

Reuters

LOS ANGELES — Barr Sullivan, 81, who starred in the 1949 "The Great Gatsby," died of respiratory failure Monday at his home in Sherman Oaks, California.

Mr. Sullivan's career, which began on Broadway when he played the defense attorney in "The Caine Mutiny Court Martial," spanned more than four decades, and included television as well as more than 30 films.

After five years on the Broadway stage he moved to Hollywood and made his name playing dour, unsmiling, authoritarian characters.

His first film was "The Woman of the Town" in 1943. Besides "The Great Gatsby," in which he played opposite Alan Ladd, Mr. Sullivan's other films include "Two Years Before the Mast" in 1944, "The Bad and the Beautiful" in 1952, "An American Dream," in 1966, "Earthquake," in 1974 and "Oh God!" in 1977.

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At a meeting in Cambridge this week of the Acoustical Society of America, specialists from the Naval Research Institute, the Scripps Institution of Oceanography and Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute reported that although the impact of Comet Shoemaker-Levy 9 will be on the far side of Jupiter and not visible from Earth, the sound of their

titanic explosions will circle the planet and perhaps leave visible traces.

To calculate the behavior of sound emanating from the bombardment, Michael D. Collins of the Naval Research Laboratory and his colleagues adapted mathematical tools used to predict the propagation of sound in the ocean.

Oceanographic physicists believe that sound will behave in the dense, turbulent atmosphere of Jupiter much as it does in the ocean, and will be channeled into specific paths by gradients of density, temperature, wind and other factors that have counterparts in terrestrial seas.

Astronomers found in March 1993 that Comet Shoemaker-Levy 9 had approached

Jupiter's gigantic gravitational field so closely that tidal forces had ripped the comet apart, scattering big chunks along a line that through a telescope looks like a string of pearls.

The chunks are still in orbit around Jupiter, the largest planet in the solar system, with a diameter that is 11 times that of Earth's. But the chunks are now doomed to hit Jupiter's atmosphere at about 44 degrees south latitude over a period of one week beginning about July 18.

The largest piece of the comet is several miles in diameter and will hit Jupiter at about 133,000 miles per hour, becoming what Mr. Collins described as "a nice acoustical source."

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Work from home



# Japan Trips Over Nuclear Issue It Quickly Retracts Support for the Bomb

Reuters

TOKYO — The Japanese government came under strong attack Thursday for supporting the legitimacy of nuclear weapons.

Under fierce political and public pressure, Foreign Minister Koji Kakizawa scrapped a proposed formal statement Wednesday that would have declared that using nuclear arms did not violate international law.

Mr. Kakizawa and his ministry officials insisted after the retraction, however, that Japan still believed the use of such weapons was legally justifiable.

"The government was forced to take into account the strong anti-nuclear feeling of the people," the Yomiuri Shimbun said. "But canceling the phrase from the state-

ment does not mean the government has changed its legalistic stance."

"This issue will run and run," the Yomiuri said.

The Asahi Shimbun said Japanese bureaucrats had failed to understand that the end of the Cold War had brought a new, negative definition of nuclear weapons, which could no longer be described as "necessary evils."

"Those in charge of foreign policy should become more aware of reality," the Asahi said.

The affair stems from a request by the International Court of Justice to all member states to respond to a survey on the legality of use of nuclear weapons.

The original text of Japan's re-

ply, drafted by the Foreign Minis-

ter, said: "The use of nuclear weapons does not necessarily constitute a violation of international laws, but their use must never be allowed." It added that Japan would "make efforts to eradicate them."

The political row erupted after Japanese newspapers published the draft text last week.

Under withering fire from the media, some cabinet colleagues and the mayor of Nagasaki, one of two Japanese cities obliterated by atomic bomb attacks in 1945, Mr. Kakizawa said he would strike out the first part of the statement.

"We are withdrawing the first part of that statement that says the use of nuclear weapons does not violate international laws," Mr. Kakizawa told Parliament.

The government had insisted that the offending first part of its draft was purely legalistic and had no bearing on Japan's policy of condemning such weapons.

Mayor Hitoshi Motojima of Nagasaki led the angry resistance, telling Prime Minister Tsutomu Hata the response did not take into account the sufferings of atom-bomb victims.

"The indiscriminate killing by atomic bombs is against international law on the basis of basic human rights," Mr. Motojima said in a letter to Mr. Hata.

The government had previously said that at least 250 people died in the disaster, which hit the area Monday.

Residents of the Paez River valley in the southwestern provinces of Huila and Caucana said that many more people appeared to have been swept away than first thought.

"From what we are seeing, we can't rule out the possibility that the number of victims is higher than 1,000," said an official with

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In Hong Kong  
A Wish That  
Deng Dies Soon

## Bluff Called, U.S. Casts About for Sanctions

By Michael R. Gordon  
*New York Times Service*

WASHINGTON — One week after Washington said it would push for economic sanctions against North Korea, the Clinton administration is struggling to decide what sanctions are needed and how quickly they should be imposed.

For months, Washington made it clear that it would push for a gradually tightening series of trade bans if North Korea thwarted international inspections of its nuclear sites.

But now that Pyongyang has called Washington's bluff, the Clinton administration has issued vague threats while engaging in seemingly endless rounds of consultation with U.S. allies.

The administration has not even begun to circulate the draft text of a sanctions resolution.

The delay in completing a sanctions plan reflects the difficulty in devising measures that will punish North Korea for blocking inspections without causing it to withdraw completely from the Nuclear Nonproliferation Treaty, which stipulates inspections.

But it also reflects divisions within the administration's own ranks, as well as problems in coordinating with the allies. Officials said Washington was still struggling with options and that significant issues needed to be worked out.

Speaking at the end of a North Atlantic Treaty Organization foreign ministers' meeting in Istanbul, Secretary of State Warren M. Christopher said, "We're proceeding firmly and deliberately to seek sanctions in the United Nations Security Council and I think they can be achieved."

Meanwhile, Robert L. Gallucci, the assistant secretary of state in charge of the administration's working group on Korea told Congress on Thursday that there was no agreement yet on the terms of a sanctions resolution.

The heart of the problem is North Korea's decision to destroy evidence of its past plutonium production by withdrawing rods from its Yongbyon nuclear reactor.

Washington repeatedly has warned that it would seek economic sanctions if the North Koreans prevented the International Atomic Energy Agency from accounting for its past plutonium production.

But while the administration wants to punish the North Koreans for their refusal to cooperate with the agency, they also want to dissuade Pyongyang from reprocessing the fuel taken out of the reactor and using it to make new bombs.

That means, in effect, that Washington wants to mobilize support for sanctions now while holding other measures in reserve. The emerging U.S. plan is likely to set a deadline for North Korean compliance and impose an initial set of sanctions. Tougher sanctions would be imposed if North Korea continues to press ahead on the nuclear front.

But which sanctions does Washington plan to seek now, and which does it plan to put off until later? If sanctions were imposed, what would the North Koreans have to do to get them lifted?

"For all this brave talk of sanctions, there are still some important problems that need to be resolved," an administration official said.

Within the administration there has not been a single set of answers.

The Pentagon, U.S. officials said, has long been more concerned with limiting the further growth of the North Korean nuclear program than with resolving the mystery of whether Pyongyang diverted a bomb's worth of plutonium in 1989. The Pentagon's approach is to "go low and slow" on sanctions.

The State Department has favored a tougher approach. Mr. Gallucci has recommended two steps: a cutoff of financial transfers from North Koreans living in Japan and a voluntary embargo on arms purchases and deliveries.

Officials who support this approach argue that Washington needs to issue a "wake-up" call to North Korea after a year of on-again, off-again negotiations.

■ Carter to Visit Pyongyang

CNN reported late Thursday that former President Jimmy Carter would soon visit North Korea, with no official U.S. status and at Pyongyang's invitation. He is also scheduled to visit Seoul.

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A North Korean soldier at the border truce village of Panmunjom on watch with binoculars Thursday.

## KOREA: Seoul and Tokyo Are Warned on Sanctions

Continued from Page 1  
sancions are inevitable," he added, citing Mr. Hata's comments.

South Korea, meanwhile, said the military situation was growing volatile. Defense Minister Rhee Byung Tae told lawmakers that South Korea was closely monitoring Northern troop movements, but that so far no unusual military activity had been detected.

"With the degree of sanctions, North Korean military movements and response will also slowly increase," Mr. Rhee told a legislative committee.

On Wednesday, North Korea, via its official news agency, accused the South of moving recoilless guns and large-caliber machine guns into the demilitarized zone along the heavily armed border. Seoul denied the allegation.

In the 15 months since the nucle-

ar standoff began, North Korea has stockpiled military supplies, expanded underground facilities and deployed artillery and rocket launchers just north of the demilitarized zone, he said.

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"The South is bringing dark clouds of a nuclear war over the Korean Peninsula," the North Korean daily newspaper Rodong Sinmun said Thursday in a commentary monitored by the South Korean news agency Naevoe Press. "We are all prepared to repel any military aggression against us."

For its part, the board of governors of the International Atomic Energy Agency, meeting in Vienna, moved to cut off the agency's technical aid to North Korea, an action with more symbolism than substance.

(Reuters, AP, AFP)

## EMBARGO: House Demands Clinton Arm Bosnia

Continued from Page 1  
because most Gypsies do not have property that Serbs covet.

"This clearly is an attack on ethnic diversity," he said.

The report coincided with a diminishing of the fighting on the northern and northeastern front lines; after Bosnia's warring factions agreed Wednesday to a one-month cease-fire. The accord signed by the Bosnian government and Bosnian Serbs takes effect at noon Friday.

Ethnic cleansing, the practice of forcing ethnic groups perceived as hostile to leave their homes, has been practiced by all warring parties in the Bosnian war. But Bosnian Serbs have been identified by UN officials as the chief culprits.

Mr. Kessler said about 50,000 Croats and Muslims remain around Serb-held Banja Luka, an area that formerly had 550,000. People are still being forced to sign

their property over to authorities before leaving.

The Banja Luka area was predominantly Serbian before the war but had large Croat and Muslim minorities.

UN relief officials have long complained about terror against non-Serbs in and around Banja Luka, including the maiming and killing of civilians and the destruction of mosques.

"Reports of atrocities continue. Families are being singled out for attacks by thugs," Mr. Kessler said, citing the case of a mechanic who was asked by two armed men to repair their car in late May. He told them to come back next morning, when he was summarily shot to death.

Mr. Kessler said uniformed men are "terrorizing people with impunity." The authorities seem to know about it, if not condone, terror by Serb soldiers, he said.

## POLICY: U.S. Resists Pressure

Continued from Page 1  
crimes, and some critics have suggested that the White House may be seeking to evade the obligations of that accord.

But administration officials say that they think the treaty does not carry an absolute obligation to act. Instead, those who defend their policy argue that the first obligation of the United States before joining in so unequivocal a cause is to be absolutely sure of its facts.

"As a responsible government, you don't just go around hollering genocide," Daniel Rawson, the U.S. ambassador to Rwanda, said in an interview here this week. "On say that acts of genocide may have occurred, and they need to be investigated."

Diplomacy is not famous for haste or blunt truths, and American administrations have proven slow in denouncing previous mass slaughter in Central Africa, including the tribal massacres in Burundi last fall. It is only this month that the State Department has agreed to establish an office to look into what the administration now portrays as the five years of genocide under Pol Pot in Cambodia that ended 15 years ago.

Seeing Rwanda as a first test of its restrictive new guidelines on peacekeeping, the administration has not only ruled out sending American troops to the country but has stood in the way of an aggressive UN plan to send an African force of 5,500 there.

But with the bloody massacres in

Rwanda a gory feature of international news coverage since early April, those troubled by a similar record of international passivity have begun to lash out with particular venom at what they describe as the administration's hypocrisy.

Herman Cohen, a former assistant secretary of state for Africa, lambasted the Clinton administration last week for what he called its "wimpish approach" in Rwanda.

Mr. Cohen declared flatly that the killings there "must be called genocide."

"Another Holocaust may just have slipped by, hardly noticed," Mr. Cohen wrote in an opinion article.

But Mr. Rawson, the ambassador who has operated from Washington since he led an evacuation of Americans from Rwanda in April, said this week the administration intended to await a report from a UN investigator who is not due to report to the human rights commission for four weeks.

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Foreign Minister Javier Solana Madariaga of Spain, right, pointing out wet ground Thursday as the NATO ministers left a photo session.

Foto: Svenn Reuter

## NATO Ministers Unite Behind Bosnia Peace Accord

By William Drozdiak

*Washington Post Service*

ISTANBUL — NATO foreign ministers threw their weight Thursday behind an effort to impose a territorial solution on the Bosnian conflict and reaffirmed their readiness to send a peacekeeping force once the warring parties sign an accord.

The 15 alliance members welcomed a one-month truce among the warring Serbs, Croats and Muslims, scheduled to take effect Friday, as a "positive first step." They urged that the cease-fire should be expanded to include the separation of the combatants, the use of United Nations forces to ensure the truce, and the withdrawal of all heavy weapons.

The latest North Atlantic Treaty Organization appeal for an end to the war came as the "contact group," led by the United States, Russia, France and Britain intensified their drive to compel the belligerents to accept a partition of Bos-

nia along ethnic lines that would leave the Serbs with 49 percent of the land and give 51 percent to Bosnia's Croats and Muslims.

"We are now at a critical point in our efforts to find a negotiated solution," Secretary of State Warren M. Christopher told his NATO colleagues. He said the United States and its main partners "have made good progress in putting together a territorial proposal that we believe could serve as a reasonable basis for a settlement."

U.S. officials said the contact group would meet within a week hoping to produce a map that would force Bosnia's warring parties to accept it as the fairest and most feasible solution by the time the truce expires in a month.

If the Serbs, who now control more than 70 percent of Bosnian territory, should refuse to surrender lands as called for under the agreement, French officials said sanctions would be more severely tightened. They denied reports.

however, that an arms embargo would be lifted to allow heavy weapons to flow to the Bosnian government.

On the other hand, if the Bosnian government rejected the proposal while the Serbs accepted it, the Western countries would probably call for an easing of economic sanctions against Serbia, which has sustained part of NATO's Partnership for Peace plan to build closer links with former adversaries, which has been adopted by 20 countries.

Mr. Christopher acknowledged that the United States would support lifting sanctions against the Serbs if they accepted a peace deal, though he insisted this position was nothing new.

The push for a settlement by the end of the month has been orchestrated largely by France, which has warned that it will pull out its 6,000 peacekeeping forces unless an agreement is reached soon.

"Everyone can see that each party is gathering its forces," said Foreign Minister Alain Juppé of France. "We will not draw new dividing lines across Europe or engage in a NATO-Russian condominium."

France, "The coming months will be absolutely decisive."

Mr. Juppé said France was pleased to see the Clinton administration taking a more assertive stance.

The allied ministers also agreed Thursday to offer "an extensive and far-reaching program" of military cooperation with Russia as part of NATO's Partnership for Peace plan to build closer links with former adversaries, which has been adopted by 20 countries.

While promising a plan that would take into account Russia's "size and weight" as the continent's biggest nuclear power, NATO's deputy secretary-general, Sergio Balanzino, insisted that Russia would not gain a special protocol enshrining a strategic relationship — a request from Moscow that frightened its former satellites in Eastern Europe.

"We will not draw new dividing lines across Europe or engage in a NATO-Russian condominium."

Mr. Balanzino said, rejecting any notion of a "Yalta Two" pact like the one that ushered in the Cold War, "Russia can take its sovereign decisions, but so will NATO. No country can be allowed a kind of veto over NATO's decision-making processes."

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## Austria's EU Fervor Cools

### But Polls Show Likely Approval for Entry

By Tom Buerkle

*International Herald Tribune*

As Austrians prepare to vote on whether to cast their lot with the European Union, the celebratory atmosphere that prevailed after membership negotiations concluded three months ago has vanished.

The latest polls indicate that voters will indeed approve on Sunday the country's entry into the EU, despite a scare at the start of the week. But the margin may fall short of the clear endorsement the government and the Union had sought, and the campaign has served to underscore the wider doubts many Europeans have about EU integration.

The result, officials say, is worrisome for a bloc that had sought a strong push from Austria to ensure positive referendums on membership in Finland, Norway and Sweden in October and November. Support has waned in those countries, and polls show a majority favoring membership only in Finland, where fear of Russian instability is driving the desire for EU status.

The risk is all on the downside because "everybody has more or less anticipated a clear-cut 'yes' from Austria," said Stig Berglund, the spokesman for Sweden's mission to the Union.

The drop in support in Austria, reminiscent of the swing against the Maastricht treaty in referendums in Denmark and France two years ago, has shaken the complacency in Vienna.

The government of Chancellor Franz Vranitzky has mounted a vigorous last-minute campaign, stressing its contention that the country cannot afford to stay out of the bloc that buys two-thirds of its exports. Officials hope to avoid a low turnout, which they believe would give an edge to the opposition.

A "no" vote would turn Austrians into "second-class Europeans without a say in making key decisions," Foreign Minister Alois Mock told the news agency Austria Presse-Agentur earlier this week.

The effort appeared to be working. A Gallup Poll published Thursday by the weekly magazine News showed 57 percent of respondents supporting membership, with 28 percent opposed. But in a poll released earlier in the week by the IFES institute, those intending to vote were evenly split on the issue, with 38 percent undecided.

The stakes are high because the Union regards the entry of the four applicants as an essential first step toward expansion of the bloc into Eastern Europe. A defeat would trigger a new round of infighting among existing members.

Opponents to membership concede that they face an uphill fight. But they say there is a good chance of denying the government the clear endorsement it seeks — a vote of at least 55 percent in favor.

The opposition in Austria has been led by The Greens and the far-right Freedom Party of Austria. Both argue that EU membership will effectively end Austria's cherished neutrality, encourage immigration, and damage its environment through fanning the growth of traffic through the Alps.

Peter Westenthaler, spokesman for the Freedom Party leader, Jörg Haider, said that giving EU nationals the right to vote locally, which membership requires, would be "one step for the right to vote for all immigrants."

But perhaps more important are the vague but visceral fears that Austria's interests and identity will get lost in a Europe run by faceless bureaucrats in Brussels, who are perceived as more eager to promote the free circulation of widgets than personal well-being.

Opponents have claimed that EU membership would allow neighboring countries to drain water from the Austrian Alps, unleash a flood of German students into the country's universities and overturn the country's ban on nuclear power. The fact that both parties in the governing coalition and business and union leaders support membership, just as the Danish establishment had supported the Maastricht treaty, does little to diminish those fears.

"It's crazy," a German official said of the referendum campaign. "There is no serious debate. They are just hitting each other with arguments as bizarre as they could be."

The campaign resembles Denmark's narrow 1992 vote in favor of membership, and underscores the broader ambivalence about the Union across Europe, an EU official said. Supporters offer national economic arguments about the need to take part in the wider European market, while opponents run an emotional campaign stressing nationalism or single issues like the environment.

If a defeat dealt a setback to the Vranitzky government and set off a new debate over the country's role in post-Cold War Europe, it would be a disaster for the Union, the German official said.

Rather than focusing on enlargement and the needs of Eastern Europe, the 12 current EU members would be thrown back into the debate over the need to deepen policy cooperation among themselves before branching out, he said.

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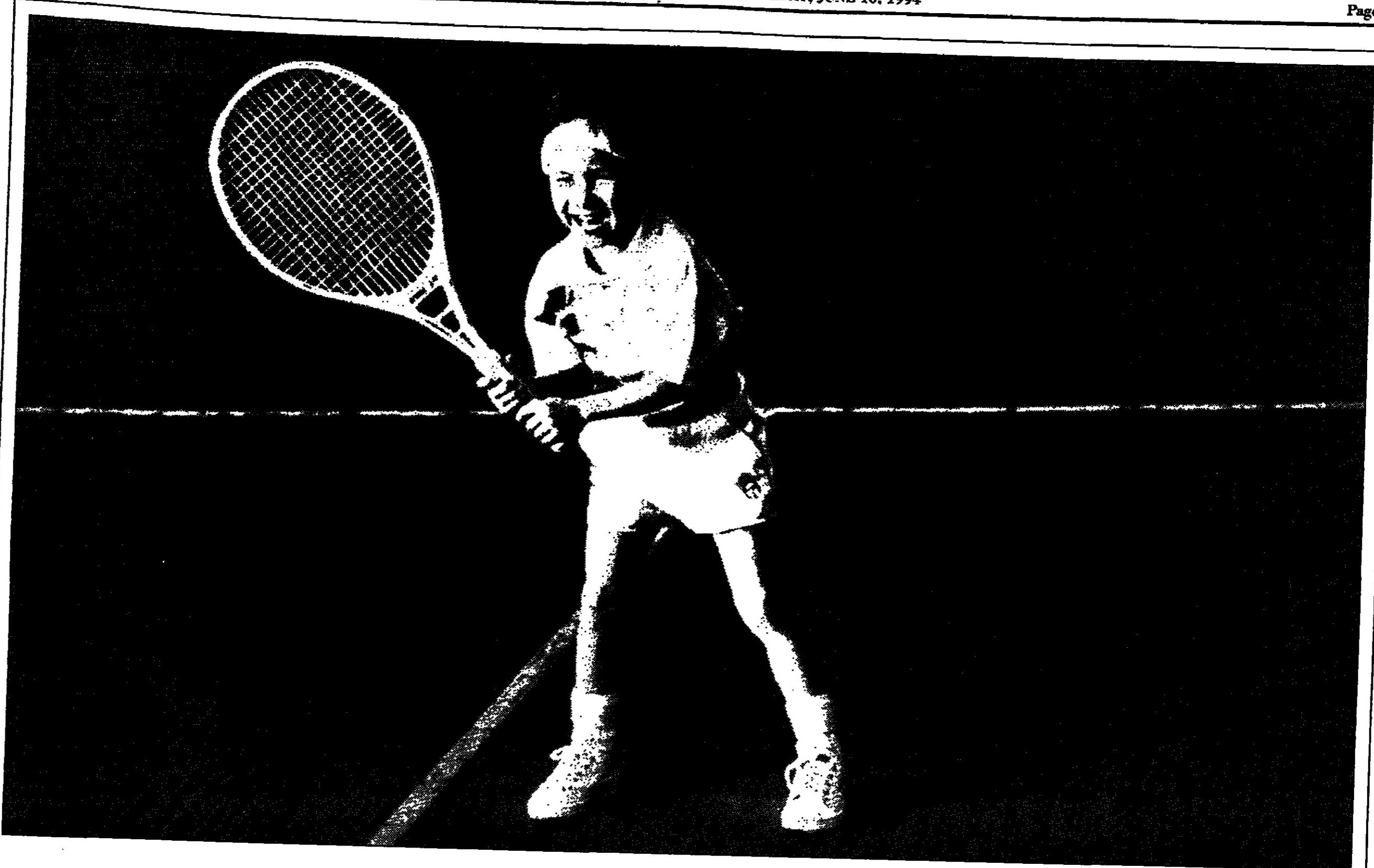
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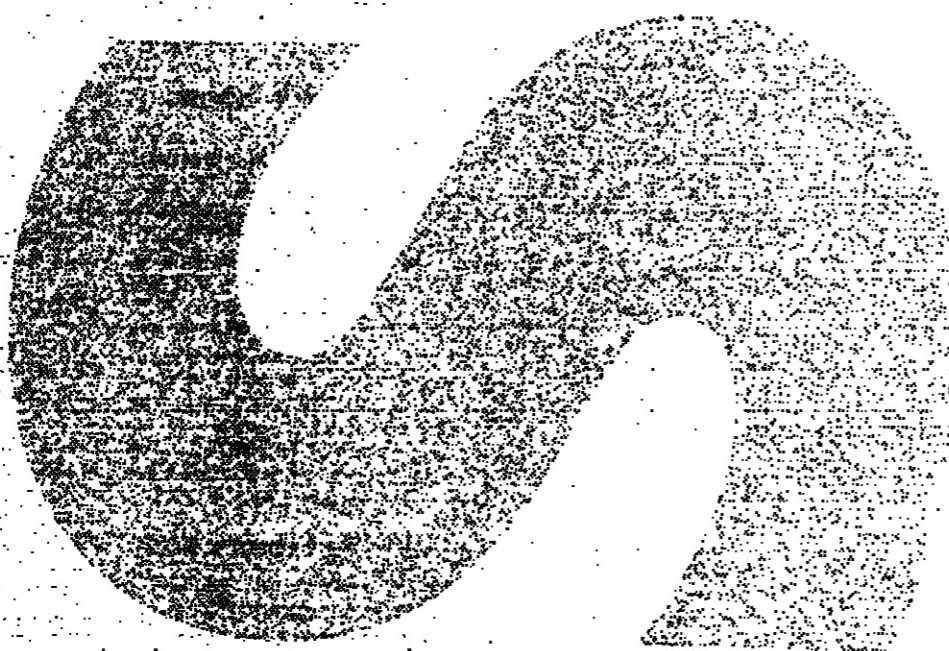
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## What is Arantxa's, Sergi's and Alberto's secret?

The rain in Spain might well fall mainly on the plain. It certainly doesn't fall on the tennis courts very often. And you don't have to be a Roland Garros winner to feel the benefit. Even beginners respond well to a little sun on their backs. And in Spain, they can do so on thousands of courts, for most of the time. Outdoor sports tend to be 365 days a year affairs which obviously favour those with natural flair, such as our winners, when it comes to developing "the edge". As they say, practice makes perfect.

- The attractions of a few sets under cloudless skies in December, in say, Tenerife won't escape the less dedicated either. So, all in all, everyone's a winner, but special congratulations are due this year to our champions.



Passion  
for life

# International Herald Tribune

PUBLISHED WITH THE NEW YORK TIMES AND THE WASHINGTON POST

## A Better Way to Help Haiti

Invasive Haiti is a bad idea supported by good people. They see that the embargo is unlikely to force the army officers out of power, and they fear that the only alternative to invasion is to leave them there indefinitely. But that does not have to be true.

Invasion, according to its supporters, would be a quick and tidy solution, allowing the American troops to withdraw in a matter of weeks and leave the country to its elected government under the returned president, Jean-Bertrand Aristide. That is an exceedingly optimistic assumption for a country that has no police force separate from its corrupt army, no independent judiciary and no parliamentary experience. It is much more probable that the invasion force would find itself stuck with long-term responsibilities to referee the struggle among the contending factions and protect the democratic politicians from their undemocratic (and well-armed) enemies. Aside from the practical complexities, invasion is wrong in principle. It is the colonial solution, well intended but nevertheless the imposition by armed force of a big country's decisions on a small one.

The Clinton administration seems to be anxious primarily to stave off the prospect of thousands of Haitian refugees heading toward Florida. Its present practice of picking up the refugees at sea and dumping them summarily

— THE WASHINGTON POST.

## The Speaker Should Lead

"Your ideas," Thomas Foley, speaker of the U.S. House of Representatives, tells grass-roots Democrats in a recent fund-raising letter for the Democratic Congressional Campaign Committee, "will help us formulate a list of our legislative priorities." Mr. Foley does not, however, care to hear from the grass roots on one pressing issue: Missing from the "Legislative Agenda Survey" enclosed with his mailing are questions about the cleanup of the Washington influence game that undermines government integrity and that was supposed to be a priority for Mr. Foley and President Bill Clinton.

This absence is consistent with Mr. Foley's pattern of indifference on the issue. The result is that campaign finance reform legislation, which seemed a sure bet in the populist afterglow of Mr. Clinton's election, is now in perilous shape 17 months into the new Democratic administration. It would, of course, be admirable if Mr. Foley seized what little time is left in the crowded legislative session to behave like a leader instead of the leading protector of the status quo. But so far, as we and others feared, he has played out a strategy of delay that might well be successful. It has been a lamentable performance.

Both the House and Senate passed campaign finance bills last year. But negotiations to reconcile them have bogged down mainly because House Democrats resist strengthening changes that are essential for reducing the grip of special-interest money on lawmakers, and for overcoming a Republican-led filibuster in the Senate. The foremost sticking point is the House Democrats' refusal to cut their bill's

— THE NEW YORK TIMES.

## Beyond the Budget Circus

The so-called A-to-Z bill, a plan to turn the U.S. House of Representatives into a circus tent in which members can do budget tricks for the voters in anticipation of the fall elections, may not be as dead as it ought to be. It seems that the sponsors still have a pretty good chance to get the signatures they need to discharge and circumvent the normal committee structure and bring the bill to the floor.

All kinds of amendments to cut spending right away or to change the budget process to force or facilitate spending cuts in the future will then be in order. None would be voted by the normal committees; that is in a way the whole idea. They would just be brought up in what would likely be a weeklong process on the floor. They could be special cuts in particular programs, or general cuts in whole categories of programs (entitlement appropriations caps), or even changes in the ways cuts are measured. No committee's jurisdiction would be immune.

To lock in long-term appropriations cuts, members would have to lower the appropriations ceilings in authorizing legislation. They would be going not only into spending levels but the mechanics of all kinds of programs. About the only thing not allowed would be increases, in anything — not a spending increase, even if more than paid for by an offsetting cut, and not a tax increase, either, even though that might serve no less than a spending cut to reduce the deficit.

— THE WASHINGTON POST.

## Other Comment

### Standing Up to North Korea

President Bill Clinton used D-Day to point to the dangers of nuclear proliferation. He was not being irrelevant. One of the lessons of D-Day is that if you do not stand up to a tyrant at an early stage, the price of doing so later can be very high. North Korea poses a seemingly much smaller but in many ways more awkward challenge than Hitler. If [world leaders] do nothing, North Korea will build its bomb and give the green light to others to follow, thereby

— *The Independent* (London).

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International Herald Tribune, 181 Avenue Charles-de-Gaulle, 92521 Neuilly-sur-Seine, France.  
Tel.: (33) 1-46-37-93-00. Fax: (33) 1-46-37-05-51. Adv.: (33) 1-46-37-52-12. Internet: IHT@camkorn.com

Editor in Chief: Michael Richardson, 5 Canterbury Rd., Singapore 0511. Tel. (65) 472-7388. Fax: (65) 272-3424.

Mr. Dir. Ad.: Roy D. Arnett, 50 Gloucester Rd., Hong Kong. Tel. (852) 2221-1188. Fax: (852) 2221-1189.

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## Up in Arms Over Korea

### Let Cooler Heads Prevail

By Philip Bowring

HONG KONG — Western politicians and commentators are working themselves into a lather of moralizing over North Korea. They seem to have learned nothing from President Bill Clinton's debacle over human rights and China's trade status.

Not content with calls for economic sanctions, they are now proposing a blockade of North Korea and are prepared to risk outright war to bring about an objective that has much to do with their own political agendas and nothing to do with the interests of the other countries in the region.

The alienation of friendly East Asian countries brought about by Mr. Clinton's well-meaning human rights agenda and crude trade tactics against Japan is nothing to the damage that would be done if the president were to lose his cool over Korea.

To hear talk of blockading North Korea when the United States cannot

bring itself to get tough with Haiti's rulers may seem almost comic. But perhaps because Korea is so far from Washington, crazy theorizing and displays of virility are too easily justified for sound policy.

Even the South Korean government has been reluctant at times to keep up with U.S. policy toward Pyongyang, measured though that policy has been up to now. Japan is even more reluctant to "do something" attentive not only to regional security needs but to the fears of its Korean minority — as legitimate a concern as that of black Americans toward U.S. policy on South Africa.

As for China and Russia, they have

no great fears of Mr. Kim. They may

find him bothersome but they are

content to use the nuclear issue for

their own diplomatic purposes.

Thus, the four countries closest to Pyongyang's nuclear "threat" are the least concerned while Western countries leap up and down crying "outrage." The neighbors know that even if Mr. Kim had a bomb, there is little he could do with it beyond threatening to use it if someone attacked.

So long as the South has sufficient conventional defense capability and the U.S. nuclear umbrella covers the region, nothing very dire will happen.

That is the essence of deterrence.

missiles has become a cause in itself, not a means to an end. Thus, to many in Asia, the furor over Pyongyang falls into the same category of arrogant moralizing as American protests over India testing its medium-range Prithvi rocket.

The fact is that access to nuclear

technology is growing all the time.

Nothing will stop it. The United

States did not stop Pakistan, let alone China or Israel. Iraq was only stopped as a consequence of an aggressive folly that Mr. Kim is unlikely to emulate. The only reason any country will renounce nuclear capability altogether is if it feels safe without it.

The Nuclear Nonproliferation Treaty crusade had well-meaning origins.

But its advocates have become so obsessed with Mr. Kim that they now look to a blockade justified by the nuclear issue to overthrow him.

These people are becoming more dangerous than the ruthless but unsuicidal Kim Il Sung, whose regime

has scant chance of ousting him.

Meanwhile, neighbors daily become less concerned about Mr. Kim's possible bomb and more about Bill Clinton's ability to ignore the noise and identify the true regional interests of the United States and its Asian partners.

International Herald Tribune

### Be Ready to Make War

By William Safire

WASHINGTON — Only the temporary absence of the Soviet Union's representative from the United Nations Security Council in 1990 enabled the United States to counter aggression from North Korea under a UN flag. That diplomatic cover was useful; it was not a case of North Korea against the United States and its ally South Korea, but of an aggressor against the world.

Though the Korean Conflict was never officially called a war, it cost the United States about 150,000 casualties.

Because Chinese "volunteers"

intervened after General Douglas MacArthur had victory in his grasp, it ended in stalemate.

Now the Chinese are apparently coming to the aid of North Korea again. The qualifier "apparently" is used because we do not know what is being said behind silk screens.

However, when the Chinese foreign minister declares "sanctions are not a sensible choice," he sends an unmistakable signal to Pyongyang: China will be in its seat at the Security Council to oppose economic pressure. (All the benefits of most-favored-nation trade status: quick Henry, the linkage.)

What is the Chinese strategy? It cannot be to bring about a nuclear-armed North Korea on its border, which could cause Beijing one day to think again of digging tunnels deep.

Nor is it to enable North Korea to become the nuclear arms merchant to terrorist states, diminishing China's strategic importance as a nuclear club member.

China's emerging strategy is to do what the Soviet Union failed to do in the 1950s: get North Korea recognized and limit its confrontation to South Korea and the United States, this time advised by the toothless International Atomic Energy Agency.

That would keep the United Nations — including China — out of any Phase 2 of the Korean Conflict.

After North Korea's nuclear facilities had been obliterated, ending that threat, China would be positioned to act as the mediator between its Communist ally and the Americans backing Seoul.

International Herald Tribune

That would explain China's support this week of North Korea's contempt for a Security Council vote on sanctions. Instead China urges the United States, South Korea and the IAEA to negotiate directly with North Korea. Wednesday, the North promised better nuclear behavior — if the United States acceded to its demands.

What is the North's strategy?

One who still thinks Kim Il Sung is not trying to become a nuclear power is a fool. He is building atomic weapons to sell them to rich rogue states like Iran and Libya, thereby bolstering his shrinking economy, and to use them in forcing the South into unification on his terms.

What should America's strategy be to stop an outlaw regime from gaining the power to blackmail the world?

Hard-liners in conservative think tanks (joined by doves demanding an invasion of Haiti) call for preemptive concessions. Send a big-name envoy to flatter "Great Leader" Kim, and promise his murderous regime diplomatic respectability, trade, aid and what known what else if only we will let us look at his nuclear facilities.

Or should America's strategy be only hard-currency-generating assets of either country, petroleum?

The Russians will be able to use the pipelines to force both nations into line so that they make important political concessions on issues such as weapons and the rights of Russian minorities.

The Russians do not wish the Azerbaijan and Kazakh oil industry

success of these countries,

which they regard as inferior,

in attracting Western capital. Nor

do they welcome competition, particularly in European gas markets.

Until recently, Western observers assumed that once the petro-

team reached the Black Sea, its access

to markets was ensured. After a spectacular collision in the Bosporus in March, however, the Turks have increased objections to more tanker traffic, demanding new pipelines across Turkey. Russia is insisting on its rights of passage under the Montreux Convention of 1936. The Turks respond that the convention was signed with the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, not Russia. Intense controversy can be expected.

The pipeline politics of Central

Asia are a high-stakes game. At a

minimum, huge investments and potential dividends are at risk. More

important, the future of several

countries and the stability of the

balance.

The industrialized nations and

their banks as well as the World

Bank and the European Bank for

Reconstruction and Development

should put pressure on the Rus-

sians, using such leverage as export

credits to their petroleum sector,

to stop this blackmail. Russia

should not be allowed to hold hostage yet again those struggling new

nations that it had commercially

plundered and environmentally de-

molished in the past.

## Russia Uses Its Pipelines For an Edge

By J. Robinson West

WASHINGTON — The Russian federation is now reasserting itself, pushing back into the neighboring former republics of the Soviet Union, the "near abroad," and it has discovered a seemingly dull but powerful weapon: petroleum pipelines.

When Kazakhstan and Azerbaijan declared their independence, there was great optimism based largely on oil and gas. Azerbaijan is one of the oldest oil-producing regions in the world, but for 75 years, Russia siphoned off these oil riches. Now the Azerbaijanis are seeking Western capital to develop their pipeline.

In Kazakhstan, huge discoveries were made by the Russians. Since independence, the Kazakhs have also turned to Western companies, hoping for billions of dollars of investment to increase their petroleum production.

Chevron is now committed to developing the giant Tengiz oil field, similar in size to Alaska's Prudhoe Bay. Given the importance of the deal, President Bill Clinton celebrated the signing of an agreement in the White House Rose Garden.

For Western companies, negotiations have been difficult in both countries, particularly in Azerbaijan, due to the lack of legal and tax regimes, corruption, and political instability. But progress is being made.

A plane at the





# L E I S U R E

## Woodstock 2: A Generation Gap

By Jacques Steinberg  
New York Times Service

**N**EW YORK — After 25 years, it has come to this: the festival commemorating Woodstock this summer in Saugerties, New York, will be broadcast live on pay-per-view television, just like Wrestlemania II, championship boxing and Howard Stern's New Year's Eve Party.

And that is only one telling difference between the definitive countercultural event of the late 1960s and the attempt by the original organizers, now paired with a \$4 million entertainment company, to rekindle its spirit for another generation.

Like it or not, Woodstock is getting a face-lift for the '90s. While the original Woodstock is remembered, at least in popular lore, as a communal mud bath that symbolized peace, love and free expression, this Woodstock is shaping up as a meticulously orchestrated, more commercial affair, with admission arranged by Ticketermaster and hamburgers dispensed by a stadium concessionaire.

Consider that this time around, tickets to the two-day rock-music festival will sell for \$135, which is \$135 more than what most people paid to attend the original.

In addition to two stages that will blare music continuously, this Woodstock — known as Woodstock '94 — will feature an interactive video theme park, where concertgoers will sample the latest advances in virtual reality. As for virtual unreality, the use of alcohol and drugs will be prohibited, although how strictly remains to be seen.

"It sounds like they're putting on 'Las Vegas' in upstate New York, for those who can afford it," said Todd Gitlin, author of "The Sixties: Years of Hope, Days of Rage." "It's unlikely that anyone will get pregnant as a result or look back 20 years from now with gooey nostalgia for the glory days when they felt the full flush of their youth and tasted the infinite possibilities of being."

The promoters were unable to reach agreement with Bethel officials to return to Yasgur's Farm. But they feel they have found a comparable substitute in Saugerties: an 840-acre (34-hectare) dairy farm dotted with shagbark hickory trees just off the Governor Thomas E. Dewey Thruway, about 100 miles away at the original site. Max Yasgur's farm in Bethel, where a more modest gathering is planned, "I have to be where the field is," said Havens, now 53. "What I went to back then has nothing to do with what Michael Lang" — one of the original organizers — "is putting together now."

For the record, Lang and the concert's other promoters say they are not trying to recreate history on Aug. 13 and 14. And if their production sounds slick, they add, that is the reality of staging a festival in 1994 for a projected audience of 250,000 young people.

The organizers contend that the current crop of teenagers and twenty-somethings are hungry for a shared experience that could do for them what Woodstock did for many of their parents. And the organizers should know; they have market research gleaned from focus groups.

Why, the promoters reason, can't AIDS, homelessness and the environment galvanize this generation the way theirs was stirred by the Vietnam War, the civil rights movement and a desire to break authority? And what better place for this to happen than at a musical extravaganza set against the rural backdrop of upstate New York?

"This generation has to focus on these concerns," said Lang, who is 49 but retains a youthful batch of curly brown hair. "To use this opportunity as a vehicle to re-energize the spirit of Woodstock is, I think, what we're all trying to do."

Implicit in Lang's comments, however, is that he is 25 years older this time around, planning a concert not for his peers but for

**For starters, consider \$135 tickets, pay-per-view TV and stadium food, not to mention a different cast.**

people young enough to be his children. What remains to be seen, since tickets have yet to go on sale, is whether they will hand over \$135 each to spend the weekend with him.

To be sure, there will be similarities between the two festivals. Crosby, Stills and Nash have agreed to be among the 30 or so acts that will play at this Woodstock, just as they did 25 years ago. And Wavy Gravy — a founder of the Hog Farm Commune who helped soothe people at Woodstock who "freaked out" on LSD — will be back too, this time making offbeat announcements via the public address system.

The promoters were unable to reach agreement with Bethel officials to return to Yasgur's Farm. But they feel they have found a comparable substitute in Saugerties:

an 840-acre (34-hectare) dairy farm dotted with shagbark hickory trees just off the Governor Thomas E. Dewey Thruway, about 100 miles north of New York City. (In 1994, as in 1969, the town of Woodstock has lent its name but little else.)

Like its predecessor, the new field is in the shadow of the Catskills. And this time, as last, concertgoers will be encouraged to sleep under the stars. The presence of David Crosby notwithstanding, however, this Woodstock will have a decidedly different sound. Although the complete musical lineup is a closely guarded secret, few of the surviving original acts have been invited back, said industry executives who insisted on anonymity.

Instead, the executives said, the concert will be headlined by an eclectic collection of bands that came of age after Woodstock, including Aerosmith, the powerhouse of 1970s rock that remains popular today; the Spin Doctors and Red Hot Chili Peppers, relatively newcomers that combine funk and rock; Peter Gabriel, the longtime British solo

artist, and Cypress Hill, a rap group. Jetisoned, apparently, are such Woodstock fixtures as Sha Na Na, Country Joe and the Fish, and Sly and the Family Stone.

Lost in the lore surrounding the first Woodstock is the fact that it was intended to be a money-making venture, a \$3 million production that was to cost each concertgoer \$18 for three days. But the organizers were so unprepared for the crowd that showed up — estimates ranged from 400,000 to 600,000 — that almost all were admitted free.

Steeped in debt, the festival did not turn a profit for its organizers until about 15 years later, Lang said. To make sure that does not happen again, the original promoters, known collectively as Woodstock Ventures, have allied with the entertainment company Polygram, which is providing an estimated \$19.5 million in backing for a concert that will cost about \$30 million to stage.

The promoters hope to recoup those costs through ticket sales (\$20,000 will be sold, all in advance, by Ticketermaster), pay-per-view (a price of about \$50 per home for the weekend) and, in another sign of the times, licensed Woodstock T-shirts. Like last time, a concert movie and album are planned.

Unlike its predecessor — which was plagued by 20-mile (32-kilometer) traffic jams, insufficient parking and shortages of food and water — this Woodstock is being planned with the precision of a military assault. Even the farm's mosquito population is being measured to determine if preventive pesticide sprays are needed.

**T**HOSE who abandoned their cars in the road and walked miles to the last Woodstock, take note: Your successors will travel to Woodstock '94 in relative luxury, on 800 shuttle buses leaving from 17 parking lots throughout the Hudson Valley. Once they get to Saugerties, concertgoers will be shepherded by a detail of 900 to 1,300 security guards.

The makeshift food service at the last Woodstock was so overwhelmed by the crowd that some hungry concertgoers plucked vegetables from neighboring farms. Not this time, the promoters say. Hamburgers and hot dogs, as well as vegetarian fare, will be sold through a stadium vendor, Fine Host, at six festival marketplaces.

Will such elaborate planning be rewarded?

Daniel Eisenberg, 24, a fan of many of the bands that will be playing at this Woodstock, said he and his friends have already made up their minds. They don't plan to attend, largely because of the \$135 ticket price.

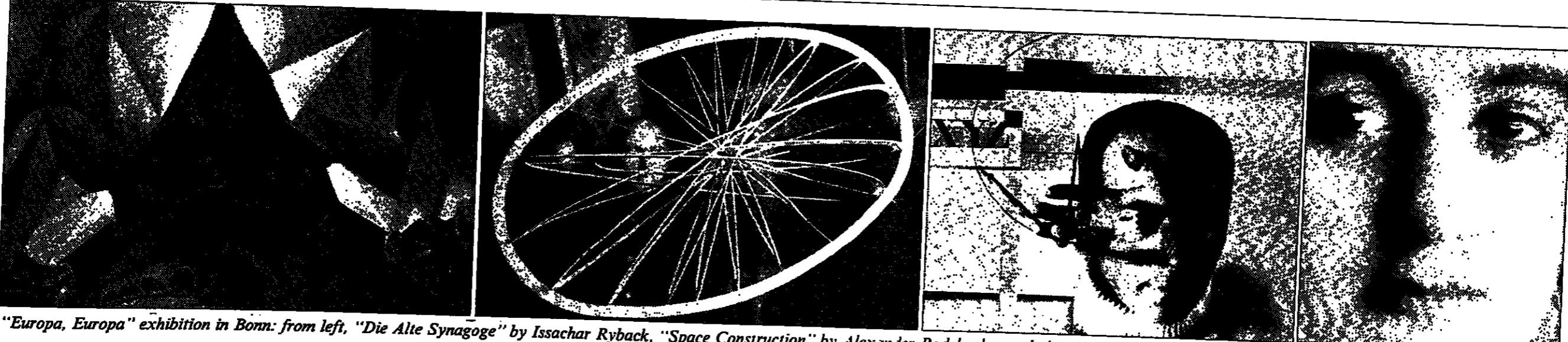
"To couch a two-day rock festival in some sort of ambitious political terms is either naive or just marketing," said Eisenberg, a fact checker at *Vanity Fair* magazine in Manhattan. "I don't feel like I'm going to miss out on some seminal moment for my generation. I'm more apt to go down to CBGB on the Bowery to hear some music than to trek up to upstate New York."

## AT A GLANCE: GOOD TRAVEL DEALS

Carrier/Hotel	Location	Deal
BRITISH AIRWAYS	New York to London	"London Break" package includes round-trip in economy and hotel accommodation with breakfast, taxes and service, for \$499 to \$769 per person for three nights and \$568 to \$848 for six nights, based on double occupancy. All travel must be completed by July 1.
HILTON/CONRAD	Worldwide	Room rates cut by an average 40 percent in "Summer Break '94" promotion. Rooms \$69 a night or less at nearly half of participating Hiltons in the United States. Until Sept. 5. Book by June 30.
HOLIDAY INN	Asia Pacific	"Holidays in Asia Pacific '94" promotion: rates from \$39 to \$99 per person at 17 hotels in Australia, Japan, Macao, Malaysia, Nepal, Philippines, Singapore, Taiwan and Thailand. Until Aug. 30.
HOTEL NIKKO	Hong Kong	"Summer Fantasy" package for 1,380 Hong Kong dollars (\$180) (single or double) per night includes 10 percent discount in hotel bars and restaurants; upgrade to harbor-view room if space is available. Until Sept. 15.
HYATT	Taiwan/Hong Kong	Grand Hyatt Taipei offers up to 40 percent off published rates on suites and 30 percent off Regency Club rooms. Until Dec. 31. Grand Hyatt "Summer Splash" package for 1,850 Hong Kong dollars (\$240) includes breakfast, late check-out and complimentary shuttle to shopping and business districts. Until Sept. 15.
INTER-CONTINENTAL	Worldwide	"Summer Spectacular Options" program offers discounts up to 60 percent at 110 hotels in North America, Europe, Latin America, Asia, Africa and Middle East. Plus extras like an adjoining room at half price, food and beverage discounts and double frequent-flier points at properties in North and South America. Until Sept. 5.
JAPAN AIR LINES	Europe to Asia	Members of JAL Mileage Bank Europe earn triple mileage credits flying any class with JAL. New members get 3,000 bonus mileage credits plus 7,000 mileage credits on their first first-class or business-class round-trip. Until June 30.
MALAYSIA AIRLINES	Malaysia	Recently introduced air passes (from \$94 to \$194) allow travel on five domestic flights, valid 21 days, for passengers flying to or from the country with MAS (excluding Singapore and Brunei).
QANTAS	Britain to Asia	Round-trip fare of £860 (\$1,290) from Heathrow or Manchester to Australia allows stopovers in Bali, Hong Kong, Bangkok and Singapore with eight nights' accommodation in first-class hotels (double occupancy). Until June 30.
QANTAS	Bangkok/Singapore	Qantas Frequent Flyer members get 30 percent off rack rate at the Grand Hyatt Erawan, which includes breakfast. Until Sept. 30. Qantas Frequent Flyer members can claim a special rate of 250 Singapore dollars (\$160) per night on the Club Floor at The Oriental. Includes breakfast. Until Aug. 31.
SABENA	London to Brussels	SkyPass provides unlimited business-class travel for one month for £799 (\$1,200), or £599 economy, between Heathrow and Brussels/Antwerp plus London City to Brussels. Includes discounted rates at hotels in Brussels. Extended to Dec. 31.
UNITED AIRLINES/HILTON INTERNATIONAL	Worldwide	Mileage Plus members earn double miles (1,000) with a standard room, triple miles (1,500) with an Executive Floor room, and quadruple miles (2,000) with a suite for every hotel stay. Until Aug. 31.

*Although the IHT carefully checks these offers, please be forewarned that some travel agents may be unaware of them, or unable to book them.*

## THE ARTS GUIDE



"Europa, Europa" exhibition in Bonn: from left, "Die Alte Synagoge" by Issachar Ryback, "Space Construction" by Alexander Rodchenko, and photographs by El Lissitzky and Stanislaw Witkiewicz.

### BRITAIN

**Edinburgh**  
National Gallery of Scotland, tel: (31) 556-8921, open daily. To July 10: "Raphael: The Pursuit of Perfection." The genesis of the "Bridgewater Madonna," the "Holy Family with a Palm Tree" and the "Madonna del Passaggio" is explored through preparatory drawings and technical information.

**London**  
National Gallery, tel: (71) 839-3526, open daily. To Sept. 4: "Casper David Friedrich to Ferdinand Hodler: A Romantic Tradition." 100 paintings and 40 drawings from a private collection of German, Swiss and Austrian art. They include many views of Alpine glaciers and waterfalls by Casper Wolf, Friedrich, Alexandre Calame and Hodler. The exhibition will move to Geneva.

Royal Academy, tel: (71) 494-5515, open daily. To Aug. 14: "22nd Royal Academy Summer Exhibition 1994." An exhibition drawing together a wide range of new work by living artists. Paintings, sculptures, printmakers and architects, some of whom have never exhibited before, show their work alongside that of renowned artists.

**Montreal**  
Musée d'Art Contemporain, tel: (514) 847-6226, closed Mondays. To Sept. 25: "Henryk Szaro: Works from 1960 to 1993." More than 100 sculptures and drawings by the Canadian sculptor.

Musée des Beaux-Arts, tel: (514) 285-1600, closed Mondays. To Sept. 4: "Roy Lichtenstein." In honor of Lichtenstein's 70th birthday, a retrospective of nearly 100 canvases, 20 sculptures, as well as preparatory drawings by the American Pop artist.

**FRANCE**  
Musée National d'Art Moderne, tel: (33) 47-73-61. To July 7: "Die Schwerstadt an der Seidenstrasse: Buddhistische Kunst aus Khara Khotu." "Khara Khotu, located on the Silk Road between China and Tibet, played an important political and economic role. Features paintings on silk and canvas, as well as books, sculptures and manuscripts dating back to the 11th and 12th centuries.

Kunst- und Ausstellungshalle, tel: (228) 917-200. To Oct. 18: "Europe, Europa: Das Jahrhundert der Avantgarde in Mittel- und Osteuropa." A multi-disciplinary exhibition of 700 hundred works by 200 paint-

ers and sculptors from the former Iron Curtain countries. There are works by well known artists such as Brancusi and Chagall and by post-war artists who were isolated from Western art trends.

Schim Kunsthalle, tel: (69) 28-82-11, open daily. To Aug. 7: "Goya and the Visual Arts." Paintings, drawings, sculptures ranging from classical Greek and Roman to the 19th century. At the same time, the French became fashionable in the West. His portraits of gentry, samurai, writers and Buddhist monks were widely published in France.

musée d'Orsay, tel: 40-49-48-14, closed Tuesdays. To Sept. 11: "Naturmorte." Still life by French painters, particularly during the years 1884 to 1918. Includes photographs of Gauguin, Baudoin-Delacroix, Roushi and Napoleon III.

Musée Picasso, tel: (93) 77-70-84, closed Tuesdays. To July 17: "Picaso Photographe: Les Années Cubistes 1907-1916." Photographs taken by the French painter, during the years 1907 to 1916. Includes photographs of Gauvin, Baudoin-Delacroix, Roushi and Napoleon III.

Musée National d'Art Moderne, tel: (33) 47-73-61. To July 24: "Wihelm Leibl: Gedächtnisausstellung 150 Geburtstag." Features 91 paintings, mainly portraits, 136 drawings and 19 etchings by the German realist painter, who found inspiration in peasant life. The exhibition will travel to Cologne.

Ulmer Museum, tel: (731) 161-43-12, closed Mondays. To Aug. 7: "Oskar Kokoschka." Paintings and watercolors from the artist's early years from private collections in the United States. Mainly portraits and landscapes.

Well am Rhein  
Vitra Design Museum, tel: (7621) 807-200. To Sept. 25: "African Seats." Seats from sub-Saharan Africa from the simple stool to the ornate throne.

**GERMANY**  
Museum für Indische Kunst, tel: (30) 830-13-61. To July 7: "Die Buddhistische Kunst aus Khara Khotu." "Khara Khotu, located on the Silk Road between China and Tibet, played an important political and economic role. Features paintings on silk and canvas, as well as books, sculptures and manuscripts dating back to the 11th and 12th centuries.

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functionalist to the technology, cinema and architecture of the new state of Israel. Exhibited documents, drawings, plans, models and furniture, spanning four decades of his architectural creativity.

**ITALY**  
Amsterdam  
Van Gogh Museum, tel: (31) 29-82-00. To Oct. 9: "Van Gogh Self-Portraits from Paris." While Van Gogh painted more landscapes than portraits, he had a preference for depicting himself, including lacquerware, paintings and screens, weapons and prints, and a few complete suits of armor.

Venice  
Palazzo Fortuny, tel: (41) 520-995. Continuing to June 26: "Da Ansel Adams a Andy Warhol: Ritratti e Autoritratti dalla Collezione dell'Università Michigan." 60 European and American portraits dating from 1814 to 1991.

Zürich Cultural center, tel: (41) 528-6310, open daily. Continuing to Sept. 11: "China 200 C.B.C.: The Xian Warriors." Life-size terracotta warriors from the army of 7,000 guarding the tomb of Qin Shihuangdi.

New Pinakothek, tel: (89) 238-05-11, closed Mondays. To July 24: "Wilhelm Leibl: Gedächtnisausstellung 150 Geburtstag." Features 91 paintings, mainly portraits, 136 drawings and 19 etchings by the German realist painter, who found inspiration in peasant life. The exhibition will travel to Cologne.

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**JAPAN**  
Kyoto  
National Museum of Modern Art, tel: (75) 761-4111, closed Mondays. Continuing to June 19: "Japanese in Fashion." Reviews the Japanese influence on Western modes by presenting 160 costumes, dresses and dressing-gowns produced in Japan and worn in Europe from the

17th to the 20th century. The exhibition also features items by contemporary designers such as Haneo Mon and Kenzo Takada.

**NETHERLANDS**  
Amsterdam  
Rijksmuseum, tel: (21) 521-10-00, closed Mondays. To Aug. 28: "Le Dictionnaire la Difference." Simone Opperger exhibits portraits of immigrants in France. Also "Le Contrat Social," photographs by Larry Fink, an American artist.

Rotterdam  
Stedelijk Museum, tel: (10) 51-61-52, open Fridays, Saturdays and Sundays. Continuing

**THE WEATHER**  
Today: Partly cloudy and warm; moderate winds.  
Temperature: Interior, 65°; N. W., 62°.  
Detailed Report on Page 18.

VOL. CIV No. 35,636

**Herald****Tribune****LATE CITY EDITION**THREE CENTS  
In New York City

# Americans Again Sever Cherbourg Road; Nazis Lose 2 Destroyers in Channel Battle; Marshall, Arnold, King Arrive in London

## Allied Staffs Roosevelt Tells To Correlate Battle Plans

### 3 Ranking U. S. Officers Sent to London to Help Direct Invasion Attacks

### Schedule Arranged In Advance of D Day

### Roosevelt Says Progress of Drive in France Is Slow—but It's Progress

By George Polk

WASHINGTON, June 9.—President Roosevelt announced tonight that the nation's three top-ranking military leaders—General George C. Marshall, General Henry H. Arnold and Admiral Ernest J. King—have arrived in London for Allied staff conferences.

The three men—chiefs of the Army staff, the Air Forces and Naval Operations, respectively—conferred with the President for an hour and a half Tuesday morning, a few hours after the invasion of France was announced officially, and so far as is known publicly, did not see him again. Presumably they left for Great Britain soon afterward and carried with them final instructions from the American Commander in Chief.

Stephen T. Early, the White House secretary, made public President Roosevelt's announcement of the arrival and said the trip had been planned for some time to take place soon after D Day.

#### Combined Staffs to Meet

"They went to London," Mr. Early said, "to attend a previously scheduled meeting of the combined chiefs of staff there which was planned to take place as soon as possible after D Day."

Announcement of the three leaders' arrival was made a few minutes after 5 p. m., several hours after the President had declared at his morning press conference that the invasion forces fighting their way inland from the French coast were making slow progress but were making progress. The news was a bit sooner, too, he said.

In reply to a reporter's question as to how the war was going, Mr. Roosevelt said that he had thought news reports from the front were describing the hard fighting in adequate fashion. He refused to be drawn into a detailed discussion of the invasion.

#### Congressmen Approve

Announcement of the arrival in London of the three top-ranking American commanders was received favorably in Congressional circles, with expressions of hope that co-ordination of military effort would be improved and the war thus shortened.

Senator Lester Hill, Democrat of Alabama, member of the Senate Military Affairs Committee, said: "Their arrival means that every impetus will be given to the invasion to bring the war to an speedy a conclusion as possible."

Senator Harry S. Truman, Democrat of Missouri, a member of the same committee, declared: "Undoubtedly the presence of the three officers will facilitate the co-ordination and co-operation of all forces involved in the invasion."

Carey Boule Luce, Republican of Connecticut, a member of the House Military Affairs Committee, thought the trip a "grand idea." She said: "I think it is fitting for

## Roosevelt Tells De Gaulle He'll See Him in U.S.

### Eisenhower Tells French They'll Choose Own Rule; Doesn't Mention DeGaulle

By Bert Andrews

WASHINGTON, June 9.—President Roosevelt revealed today that he will receive General Charles de Gaulle in the United States sometime before July 14. The announcement was followed tonight by expressions in other quarters of hope—but not certainty—that the talks may lead to a solution of most of the difficulties that have marred French-American relations.

At London, almost simultaneously, General Dwight D. Eisenhower issued a proclamation by radio and leaflet to the French people promising that when France is liberated they "will be free to choose at the earliest possible moment under democratic methods and conditions the government

(Continued on page 4, column 3)

## Naval Battle Near Ushant Won by Allies

### 4 Nazi Destroyers Try to Attack Lifeline. One Sunk, Another Beached

### Americans Blast Another Flotilla

### U. S. Warships Drive Off 'Heavily Armed' Enemy Vessels Off Normandy

By Ned Russell

By Telephone to the Herald Tribune. Copyright, 1944, New York Tribune Inc. SUPREME HEADQUARTERS, Allied Expeditionary Forces, June 9.—Eight British, Canadian and Polish destroyers broke up an attempt early today by four German destroyers to attack the Allied sea line supporting the Normandy beachhead. They blew up one of the German ships, forced another ashore in flames on a tiny island and damaged the other two, which fled to safety.

The enemy destroyers were sighted not long before midnight by an Allied airplane patrolling by the sea lanes leading out of the German naval bases in the Bay of Biscay. The enemy ships were then about ten miles southeast of Ushant, the island of the northwestern extremity of France, and were steaming northward.

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# Russia Uses Its Pipelines For an Edge

By J. Robinson Weller

WASHINGTON — The new Russian government, pushing hard to keep its former supporters from the "new" West, has discovered a new potential weapon: its pipelines.

Russia has discovered their independence and are using it to great advantage. The older oil-rich regions of the world have been left behind by the Aztec oil fields in Kazakhstan and Armenia, which are now producing more oil than ever before.

The Kazakhstani government is trying to gain control over the oil fields in the Caspian Sea. Green is important to the White House because it has been difficult to get rid of the lack of oil reserves. The lack of oil reserves is a problem for the U.S. and Australia to get rid of the market, especially Russia, which is still in the Caucasus and is not yet in the United States.

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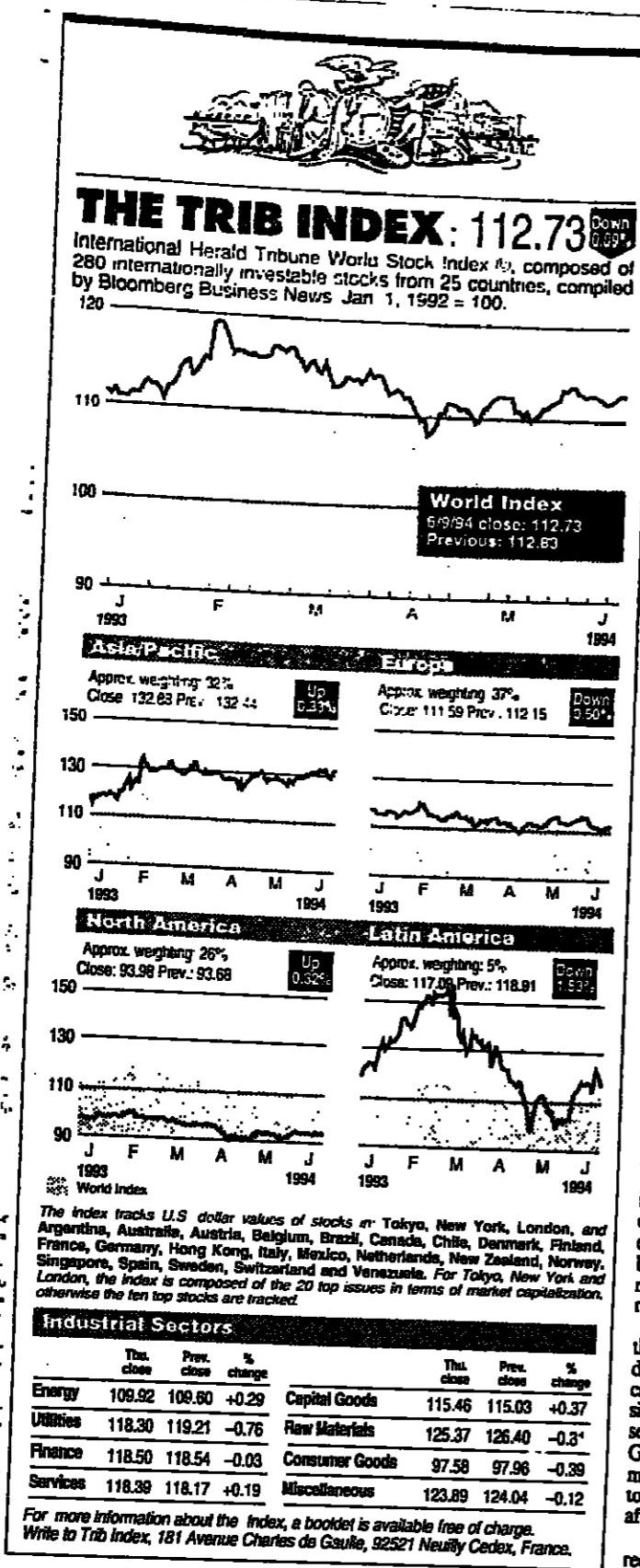
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The index tracks U.S. dollar values of stocks in Tokyo, New York, London, and Paris, Germany, Hong Kong, Italy, Mexico, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, London, the Index is composed of the top 20 issues in terms of market capitalization.

Industrial Sectors

	Prev. close	% change		Prev. close	% change	
Energy	109.92	+0.80	+0.29	115.46	+11.03	+0.37
Utilities	118.30	-11.21	-0.76	125.47	+12.40	-0.31
Finance	118.50	-11.84	-0.03	97.58	+7.96	-0.39
Services	118.38	-11.17	+0.19	123.89	+14.04	-0.12

For more information about the index, a booklet is available free of charge. Write to Trib Index, 181 Avenue Charles de Gaulle, 92221 Neuilly Cedex, France.

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## WALL STREET WATCH

### Why Brokers Share the Pain

By Susan Antilla  
New York Times Service

**N**EW YORK — Wall Street executives were likening it to the arrival of Santa Claus in the securities markets: For the second time this spring, a U.S. brokerage firm decided to inject millions of its own dollars into a mutual fund to rebuild investor confidence.

Paine Webber Group Inc. said Wednesday it would put \$33 million into its popular Short-Term U.S. Government Income Fund, which has attracted \$1.7 billion from investors since it was started in 1990. The fund has suffered as a result of losses this spring in instruments based on home mortgages.

In part as a reaction to a class-action lawsuit, the brokerage firm will partly cover the losses in its mutual fund and will pay the lawyers who represented the investors who sued.

The financial community was asking whether a socialistic principle had invaded Wall Street. But that may miss the point. It may be that in the wake of the sharp decline in the bond and stock markets this year, there is a fear among money managers of a loss of investor confidence.

Arthur Levitt Jr., chairman of the Securities and Exchange Commission, said he was generally pleased by Paine Webber's action, noting that investors had been shocked to learn that some funds with the soothing word "government" in their titles were not as secure as they sounded.

But he conceded that the movement to repair the damage of markets that go bad could backfire. "I don't think it's gone too far yet," he said. "But if the notion were to prevail that it is in the interest of fund managers to subsidize the performance of all funds, that would be very disturbing to the market."

Paine Webber's generosity is troubling to believers in a market economy in which investors enjoy the gains and tolerate the pain of a market's ups and downs.

Consumer advocates, however, applauded the recent moves in which investors were assisted after having been given the wrong impression about the potential risks of an investment.

Earlier this spring, Piper Jaffray Cos., operator of a Minneapolis-based brokerage firm, made the first move to shore up investor confidence in a mutual fund. It said it would invest at least \$10 million in its Institutional Government Income Portfolio Fund, which had dropped more than \$3 a share from a January peak of \$11.62.

Mutual funds will feel increasing pressure to pony up some extra cash when losses occur, said Arthur Abbey, a New York lawyer who represented a group of investors against Paine Webber. "I think it would be very hard now for a firm that experiences the same thing to take a position different to Paine Webber — and every firm has one of these things," he said, referring to the short-term government-bond category of mutual fund.

Paine Webber's was not a simple case of investors taking a hit because a market had gone haywire. The fund's prospectus said that it retained the right to trade in mortgage-backed securities. But the prospectus also said that it had no immediate plans to exercise that right.

A Paine Webber spokesman said that while its portfolio manager probably had not violated the letter of the law, the firm had decided to bail investors out because, "We chose to take the high road and say, 'Look, we're not hanging our hats on any legalities.'

Several U.S. government-sponsored agencies pool mortgages and create bond-like securities from them, and brokerage houses subsequently use these instruments to create more exotic investments, which could be considered part of the government bond market. It was these illiquid instruments that caused the fund's problems.

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

**FRANKFURT** — The risk of another major German bankruptcy grew on Thursday as a dispute erupted over plans to bail out a major financing firm that had been plunged into crisis by alleged fraud.

Procedo, Germany's top factoring company, has been pushed to the brink of insolvency after the arrest this week of the entire board of directors.

This latest financial scandal comes on the heels of the collapse in April of the property group of fugitive businessman Jürgen Schneider, suspected of fraud after leaving his firm to file for bankruptcy with \$5 billion Deutsche marks (\$3 billion) of bank debt.

Procedo, owned by the large German insurers Allgemeine Kreditversicherung, owes creditor banks about 1.5 billion DM, company sources said. They said incoming payments should, however, reduce this sum to 1.1 billion DM.

Early Thursday morning, Procedo creditors rejected an initial proposal to rescue the factoring firm after a meeting that lasted many hours.

An options-trading scheme at Balsam may end up costing Germany's leading banks 500 million DM in addition to the nearly 2 billion DM in credit losses they face, currency specialists with knowledge of the situation said Thursday.

Balsam was a client of every major bank that has an options

desk," said a currency options specialist at a Munich bank.

Balsam's excursions into the foreign-currency market started in the late 1980s and early 1990s, when it swapped marks for dollars to obtain cheaper financing in the U.S.

Interest rates were rising as the Bundesbank moved to stem inflation risks posed by German unification, while U.S. rates were falling as the Federal Reserve sought to stimulate the economy.

Factoring companies like Procedo advance cash to clients. In return for a commission, they take over the job of collecting bills owed to their customers and finance their own activities with bank credits.

In longstanding business relationships, such as Balsam and Procedo, the factoring firm may allow the client to retain the job of collecting bills, a common practice termed hidden factoring.

Procedo sources said Balsam carried out the alleged fraud by misinforming it about the value of the orders and by presenting falsified U.S. accountants' certificates that inflated amounts had been paid to it in the United States.

Procedo's creditors had been asked by the AKV chairman, Hubert Beuter, to forgive 100 percent of the loans they had extended to Procedo in exchange for a promissory note.

According to one banking source, the banks had expected AKV to play a bigger role in the bailout. The banking source added

that Mr. Beuter had told the creditors that his firm, which owns 50 percent of Procedo, carried no responsibility for losses.

German banks rejected the proposal and called on AKV to come up with a better offer. Foreign bank creditors also put the ball squarely back to AKV.

Another meeting has been scheduled for June 17, a legal deadline for Procedo to file for bankruptcy if necessary.

Balsam is one of Europe's leading manufacturers of flooring materials used for tennis courts and artificial surfaces for soccer pitches and running tracks.

(Reuters, Bloomberg)

## Lonrho Seeking A Major Mining Stake in Africa

Bloomberg Business News

LONDON — The British conglomerate Lonrho PLC is playing on its African connections to hit the acquisition trail after announcing an 86 percent increase in profit from continuing operations.

Tiny Rowland, joint chief executive, said Thursday the company was examining the feasibility of launching a general Chinese-language service for China. With more than 2,000 newspapers, China would be a promising market for any Western products "far larger" than its current sales level of £350 million (\$525 million) a year.

According to Dieter Bock, the company's other joint CEO, Lonrho has "offers from institutional investors to supply the necessary funds."

Earlier in the day, the mining, agriculture, hotel and trading conglomerate said pretax profit from continuing operations for the six months ended March 31 had risen to £41 million from £22 million during the like period a year earlier.

Lonrho's year-earlier net income of £75 million included earnings of £35 million on discontinued operations.

There was no news from the company about a successor to the chairman, René Leclercq, whose decision to retire was announced this year.

As for the 86-year-old Mr. Rowland, he said: "I have no intention of retiring from business for five or 10 more years. If I decide to leave Lonrho, I may start up another company."

The Lonrho executives declined to elaborate on the proposed mining acquisition, except that Mr. Rowland said the discussions were with a "known name."

Mr. Bock did not rule out forming

other things refine and markets precious and rare metals, said it would increase its full-year dividend by 11 percent, to 11.4 pence from 10.3 pence a year earlier.

## Mandela Has Doubts About Privatization

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

CAPE TOWN — President Nelson Mandela said Thursday he was "not enthusiastic" about privatization and said certain sectors of the economy would never be privatized.

"Privatization is a form of maintaining apartheid because blacks do not have the money to take advantage of such schemes," he told delegates at the World Economic Forum summit here.

Mr. Mandela said certain sectors would never be privatized, including health care, airports and transportation, as it would "not be in the interests of the masses of the people."

"I am not enthusiastic about privatization," he said, adding that, "until we had democracy, our resources were monopolized by a tiny minority, the whites. Now they want the privatization of the resources of the country and only those people who have capital will be able to take advantage of this."

Asked how he would be able to fund his government's Reconstruction and Development Plan, he said 2.5 billion rand (\$60 million) had already been raised through savings and "distortions would be eliminated."

"For example, he said, "in the last budget, 10 billion rand was spent on buying tanks, guns and ammunition. We are under no threat, all our neighbors are peaceful and understand the importance of political and economic stability."

There is no reason to spend 10 billion rand on arms and tanks and only 2 billion on housing."

(Reuters, Knight-Ridder)

## CURRENCY & INTEREST RATES

### Cross Rates

	S	E	D	F	L	G	S.F.	S.P.	Yen	C. Pesos	U.S.
Amsterdam	1.075	1.225	1.207	1.075	1.075	1.075	1.075	1.075	1.075	1.075	1.075
Brussels	1.078	1.230	1.208	1.07							





# Pay Cut at Top for Saatchi

## A Chairman Links His Income to Performance

By Bloomberg Business News

LONDON — Saatchi & Saatchi PLC said its chairman, Maurice Saatchi, had agreed to take a pay cut of \$425,000 (\$641,000) and said profit board members would run off election year.

Ti Saatchi, which built itself into one of the world's largest advertising companies through leveraged acquisitions in the 1970s and 1980s, only to stumble when recession gripped the media industry, said it was 3.75 making the moves "to reflect the fact that the improvement of this company's performance now depends not on financial engineering" but on the "reversal of fortunes and growth of the operating franchise."

Maurice Saatchi, who co-founded the company with his brother Charles, said he would link his salary more closely to company performance.

Generally, board members only sign their positions up for a shareholder's vote when their contracts come up for renewal, about every three to five years.

The importance of Thursday's

announcements came in part from their indication that Maurice Saatchi and the chief executive officer, Charles Scott, had healed a rift that was threatening the company's stability. Mr. Saatchi was said to be investigating a buyout of one of the company's advertising networks.

Mr. Scott said profit in 1994 was

### Pilkington Says Profit More Than Doubled

By Bloomberg Business News

LONDON — The glassmaker Pilkington PLC on Thursday reported more than doubled earnings for the year to the end of March, but the company warned that it could be some time before it returned to profit levels of the pre-recession era.

A one-time gain on the sale of its Sola lens business last year lifted pretax profit to £98 million (\$148 million) from £41 million a year earlier. Even without the Sola gain, earnings rose 57 percent to £72 million, at the top end of forecasts.

### Attack on Accountant Tied to Polly Peck Case

By Bloomberg Business News

LONDON — The accounting firm Coopers & Lybrand said Thursday it believed an attack and death threat in Istanbul against one of its partners was linked to a battle over the assets of the collapsed Polly Peck empire of fugitive businessman Asil Nadir.

Two Turkish men jumped Chris Howell, a Coopers partner, on Tuesday night outside his apartment and beat him up but took no valuables, then fled in a taxi, a Coopers spokeswoman said.

She said Mr. Howell, 36, was taken to a hospital to have 12 stitches for head wounds then got a death threat at his office Wednesday morning from an unidentified caller.

Mr. Howell was attacked the night before a Turkish court hearing addressed criminal charges that had been filed on March 31 against the administrators of Polly Peck by a public prosecutor after complaints made by Mr. Nadir.

"We don't think it's a coincidence, his getting assaulted was on the eve of this court hearing," the spokeswoman said.

Mr. Howell, a London-based accountant sent to Istanbul eight months ago by Coopers to work on the Polly Peck affair, is now getting police protection.

Polly Peck, a London-based conglomerate whose interests included fruit, electronics and other businesses in Britain, northern Cyprus and Turkey, collapsed in 1990.

Mr. Nadir faced charges of theft and false accounting in London after that, but fled in May 1993 to his native northern Cyprus, which has no extradition treaty with Britain.

The charges filed March 31 in Istanbul named three accountants from London.

### AFP: English Called Key to Growth

Continued from Page 13

particularly for its speed in reporting breaking news, but suggests that it will have to move much further toward American and British journalistic standards to satisfy their needs.

Mr. Butros Ghali said social development was one of the most crucial issues the world faced. But he recognized resistance in some Western countries, particularly Britain, to defined common policies for so-

cial security and welfare. He said it was not for the United Nations to dictate to members of the international community "the kinds of social benefits to be provided to individuals or to their communities."

"But," he added, "we must also say forcefully that there are in the social field issues that have an unquestionably international dimension." Certain principles of wealth-sharing could only be invoked in an international context, he indicated.

Separately, Prime Minister Paul Keating of Australia, working to expand trade links with Asia, warned rich countries on Thursday not to use low pay rates in some of their trading partners as an excuse for protectionism.

"Disparate wage rates should not lead to a closing of markets,"

Mr. Keating said in Brussels after a meeting with Jacques Delors, president of the European Commission.

## Japan's Insurers Squeezed by Weak Investment Income

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

TOKYO — Japanese life insurance companies are having a hard time earning enough of a return on their assets to pay the interest they owe to policyholders, executives at Japan's eight largest life insurance companies said Thursday.

By late June, Japanese insurers must pay policyholders their promised returns from interest and dividend income unless the Ministry of Finance grants them permission to pay a special dividend from capital gains on stocks.

As of the end of March, Japan's eight largest insurers were obliged to earn an average of 5.39 percent

on insurance premiums they receive from policyholders with equity stakes in the companies. But the assets booked in the general accounts of the companies returned only 3.83 percent during the year.

As a result, the companies had to ask the ministry for permission to use capital gains to make up the difference.

Speaking to reporters at the Bank of Japan press club, executives of the companies said they had sold off much of their foreign securities holdings to try to boost their returns on assets.

One of the companies, Chiyoda Life Insurance Co., even tried to get rid of much of its domestic bond portfolio to shore up profitability.

"We started reducing our domestic bond holdings last year to protect ourselves against the risk interest rates will reverse course and rise," said Azuma Ono, senior managing director of Chiyoda Life.

Life insurance companies have stopped buying bonds, dealers said, because of signs that the Japanese economy may be starting to recover after more than three years of decline. A growing economy tends to bring higher inflation, which erodes the value of fixed-income investments such as bonds.

Nomura Securities Co. was the most profitable, earning 67.8 billion yen (\$649 million), up 2.1 percent from the previous year. A Nomura executive said a rise in commission income had more than offset a decline in interest earnings.

Daiwa Securities, which had suffered a loss of 6.5 billion yen in the previous year, posted current profit of 57.8 billion yen.

Nikko Securities' profit for the year rose to 34.8 billion yen from 1.9 billion yen the previous year, while Yamaichi Securities was able to post profit of 11 billion yen after a loss of 32.7 billion yen.

Meanwhile, the Tokyo Stock Exchange's key index rose to its highest closing in more than two years Thursday on buying by both foreign and domestic investors.

The 225-issue Nikkei Stock Average rose 0.66 percent, to 21,402.78, after climbing 1.94 percent Wednesday.

(AFX, AP)

## Big Four In Japan On Upswing

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

TOKYO — Japan's big four securities companies reported higher profits Thursday, boosted by strong gains in commission income and underpinned by lower costs, for the year ended March 31.

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(AFX, AP)

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## NYSE

### Thursday's Closing

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street and do not reflect late trades elsewhere. Via The Associated Press

(Continued)

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**NASDAQ**

**Thursday's 4 p.m.**  
This list compiled by the AP, consists of the 1,000 most traded securities in terms of dollar value. It is updated twice a year.

**AMEX**

**Thursday's Closing**  
Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street and do not reflect late trades elsewhere. Via The Associated Press

**Sales figures are unofficial. Yearly highs and lows reflect the previous 32 weeks plus the current week, but not the latest trading day, where a split or stock dividend amounts to 25 percent or more has been paid. The year's high-low range and dividend are shown for the new stock only. Unless otherwise noted, rates of dividends are annual disbursements based on the latest declaration.**

- a - dividend plus extra(s).
- b - annual rate of dividend plus stock dividend.
- c - liquidating dividend.
- d - failed.

c10 - called.  
d - new yearly low.  
e - dividend declared or paid in preceding 12 months.  
g - dividend in Canadian currency.

- dividend in Canadian funds, subject to 15% non-residence tax.
- dividend declared after split-up or stock dividend.
- dividend paid this year, omitted from the above

k — dividend declared or paid this year, on an accumulative issue with dividends in arrears.

**1** — new issue in the past 52 weeks. The high-low range denotes with the start of trading.  
**nd** — next day delivery.  
**P/E** — price earnings ratio.

P/E — price-earnings ratio.  
D — dividend declared or paid in preceding 12 months, plus  
stock dividend.  
S — stock split. Dividend based on split adjusted basis.

1 - dividend paid in stock in preceding 12 months, estimated cash value on ex-dividend or ex-distribution date.

*v*—new yearly high.  
*w*—trading halted.  
*x*—In bankruptcy or decapitalized.

and — when distributed.

wi - when issued.  
ww - with warrants.  
x - ex-dividend or ex-rights.  
adis - ex-distribution.

*ex-distribution*,  
*ew* — without warrants.  
*/* — ex-dividend and gates in full.  
*yid* — yield.

~~sales in full~~

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*Journal of Health Politics, Policy and Law*, Vol. 35, No. 4, December 2010  
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INTERNATIONAL HERALD TRIBUNE, FRIDAY, JUNE 10, 1994

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# A WEEK IN THE LIFE OF THE TRIB

*Monday*  
**MONDAY SPORTS**

**Wednesday**  
**STAGE**  
**ENTERTAINMENT**

**Friday**  
**LEISURE**  
■  
**Saturday-Sunday**  
**ART/**

**POLITICS AND ECONOMICS**  
—  
**BUSINESS AND FINANCE**  
—  
**OPINION AND COMMENTARY**

**POLITICS AND ECONOMICS**  
—  
**BUSINESS AND FINANCE**  
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**OPINION AND COMMENTARY**

**PLUS  
THE ARTS AND SCIENCE  
FOOD AND FASHION  
E  
FILM AND THEATER**

**BOOKS AND TRAVEL**  
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# SPORTS

## A Rockets, Playing Knicks' Game, Still Triumph

*Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches*

**HOUSTON** — The New York Knicks, who usually thrive in that situation, lured the Houston Rockets into a low-scoring game of attrition in the second half of the opening game of the National Basketball Association championship series.

That the Rockets won anyway had them feeling like someone who had

first half were the most scored against New York in its last 12 games. Hakeem Olajuwon, on whom the Rockets usually rise or fall, did his part in the first half, scoring 19 points on 9-for-13 shooting. In the second half, he got just nine more points and missed eight of nine shots from the field.

The Rockets as a team made just 26 percent of their shots in that half. But, by making just 24 percent, 12-for-50, the Knicks just did not have the offense to make a successful run, although they closed a 12-point deficit to three in the fourth period.

"We had a chance to win the game if we just make the shots," said their coach, Pat Riley. "But that's a universal disease of ours. We let it slip away at the free-throw line and from the perimeter."

Especially from the perimeter, where John Starks was 3-for-18. Derek Harper 3-for-10 and Hubert Davis 1-for-6. Center Patrick Ewing, despite his 23 points, also was forced outside for most of his shots and missed 16 of 26.

"It was the kind of game we wanted. In the second half, our defense began to wear on them," Riley said. "But we got this far by making shots, and if we had been able to step up and make some shots, we would have been able to win."

"We were playing a great defensive team, and our defense had to carry us tonight," said the Rockets' coach, Rudy Tomjanovich. "We knew it was going to be a dogfight. It was like an old football game played in the mud."

(AP, AP, NY, NY)

Hakeem Olajuwon foiling Anthony Mason: When shots went amiss, defense saved the Rockets.



### NBA FINAL

just homered off one of those Nolan Ryan fastballs that used to fly around these parts.

"This is the worst we've played in awhile," guard Kenny Smith said after Houston escaped with a 85-78 victory Wednesday night. "We were fortunate to get away with a win. Carl Herrera looked like he was the only one that had been playing all along."

Game 2 of the best-of-seven series is set for Friday night in Houston.

While the Rockets complained of rustiness after an eight-day layoff, the one player who looked sharp was Herrera, the reserve center-forward from Venezuela who last played May 17. He averaged 2.8 points in the playoffs, but finished with 10 on 5-for-6 shooting, helping Houston build a first-half lead it never lost.

The Rockets won despite scoring only 31 points in the second half. But, with the Knicks getting just 32, it was the lowest scoring half in the history of the final, easily breaking the mark of 69 set by Syracuse and Fort Wayne in 1955. And, Houston's 54 points in the

### SCOREBOARD

#### Major League Standings

##### AMERICAN LEAGUE

###### East Division

###### West Division

###### NATIONAL LEAGUE

###### East Division

###### Central Division

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# SPORTS

## Brazil's Best Hope—and Biggest Problem—is Named Romario

By Jere Longman

New York Times Service

SANTA CLARA, California — So far this year, the volatile Brazilian star Romario has called Pelé "mentally retarded," had his father kidnapped and refused to sit next to a particular teammate on the team's charter flight to the United States.

So it was no casual proclamation when Romario announced that he was, of all things, "truant."

And not a moment too soon. With the recent death of Formula One driver Ayrton Senna, Brazil is in dire need of a sporting hero. It is in even greater need of a World Cup title, having gone without one for 24 years.

If Romario can keep his ego under house arrest for the next six weeks, Brazil might get both.

"Strikers are egotists, selfish," Romario said. "We have to be."

So, self-efacing he isn't. Maybe it's too much to ask of a guy who, in 1988, married his 17-year-old girlfriend on a soccer field before a live

television audience. Still, the 28-year-old Romario is making an honest effort to be accompanying at Brazil's training camp, playing samba drums with his teammates on the team bus, stopping to sign autographs, even cooperating with the news media.

"I'm going to give my life to win this World Cup," he said.

Actually, Romario may give up plenty if he doesn't win the World Cup, given Brazil's national desperation to repeat the victories of 1958, 1962 and 1970, and his own hotheaded sense of what is provocation.

Earlier this year, he took it upon himself to suggest that the national team's coach, Carlos Alberto Parreira, ought to include his friend Edmundo on the roster instead of another forward, Muller. None other than Pelé, the Brazilian legend, suggested that Romario ought to leave coaching to the coaches. Ever willing to

obey his elders, Romario retorted that Pelé was "mentally retarded."

"People think Romario is a problem, that everyone can talk about me but I can't say anything back," an unrepentant Romario explained. "I have my way of doing things. If someone criticizes me, I strike back."

Even if that someone is the greatest soccer player who ever lived.

"In my opinion, I hadn't said anything significant; he shouldn't have criticized me," Romario said. "The Brazilian team today is not a Pelé team. It doesn't depend on Pelé."

No, it depends on the artistry of strikers such as Romario and Bebeto and the 17-year-old Ronaldo, who wears braces and the burden of being "the next Pelé."

Parreira has scrapped the European-style defense employed in the disastrous 1990 World Cup, where Brazil and its sweeper were swept out by Argentina in the second round. The new formation is an attacking 4-2-2-2 with Romario and Bebeto up front, if not up close and personal.

On the flight to the United States, Romario

demanded a window seat and refused to sit next to Bebeto, his fierce rival in the Spanish League, where they play professionally.

"Romario pumped in 30 goals this season as his Barcelona club won its fourth straight league title. His job is to score, and he does it in flurries using a stocky body and rapier elbows with which to fend off larger defenders, and the speed and feints and wondrous dribbling to go around those he can't go through."

"I have scored against every team, every country, every defender in the world," he said, assessing his talents.

Said Parreira, "He doesn't move much left or right, but inside the penalty area he is the king."

A king now, but for the longest time Romario

was merely a petulant prince. He played little during the 1990 World Cup, when an injured ankle swelled to the size of his ego.

Parreira then took over and largely ignored his difficult star. Romario was not invited to play with the national team from December 1992 until September 1993. When he was finally called up, he provided both goals in the 2-0

victory over Uruguay that secured Brazil's spot in this World Cup.

"We had some disciplinary problems, but those problems have been overcome," Parreira said of Romario. "He's here doing well. It's finished. He's perfect."

Only last month, however, Parreira was wondering whether the kidnapping of his star striker's father would "perturb" Romario's head.

Though Romario was said to be devastated, he remained in Spain to play in a crucial league match. In an appeal to the kidnappers published in Brazilian newspapers, he said: "The suffering has been great for me and my family. I'm a simple person, born in a favela — a shantytown — and never let myself get carried away by success."

The next day, acting on a tip, police raided a Rio housing complex and found Edevaldo Souza de Faria sitting on a mattress watching television. The day before, he said, his abductors had provided the television so that he could watch his son play in Barcelona's 1-0 victory over Real Madrid in the Spanish League.

"Thank God, this has been overcome," Romario said now. "If it had not been overcome, I probably would not be here. Those were the six most difficult days of my life."

Compared with a kidnapping, the pressure of facing 200 reporters and photographers at practice each day and carrying a nation's hopes on his shoulders during the World Cup seems light and bearable.

"With Senna's death, Brazil has been left with a void," Romario said. "If I can lead Brazil to a fourth World Cup ride, I will definitely be a possible replacement."

So far, he has been on his best behavior. Not that he doesn't have his impulsive moments.

Before Brazil left for the United States, said Ney Almeida, a journalist who has covered Brazilian soccer for more than 30 years, Romario was playing beach volleyball when he learned of a new apartment building going up.

Romario inquired about the price of a condominium, Almeida said, and decided to buy one. On second thought, he bought 10.

### Confusion, Thy Name Is Soccer

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

The United States won't let Nigeria land its airplane. Bulgaria won't let reporters talk to its players. New Jersey police still don't believe Greece's claim that its players were robbed, and the Irish are awash in Florida.

Soccer has definitely arrived in the United States.

While four World Cup warmups were played Wednesday, soccer's top event put on a good show of confusion and dispute. The off-the-field events overshadowed Brazil's 8-2 rout of Honduras, Germany's 2-0 victory over Canada, Belgium's 3-1 triumph over Hungary, Bolivia's scoreless tie with Peru and Romania's 5-1 victory against the Los Angeles Salsa of the American Professional Soccer League.

In Lagos, the U.S. Embassy said Nigeria's World Cup team cannot arrive in the United States aboard a Nigeria Airways flight but must use another airline. The Super Eagles had planned to fly in Monday.

But, following the military's announcement of last year's presidential elections, the United States and the European Union introduced limited sanctions on Nigeria. Nigeria Airways was barred from flying to New York, and U.S. airlines from flying to Lagos.

In Austin, Texas, Bulgarian officials ejected reporters from the team's first practice in the United States.

When reporters arrived at the Burger Center, the team administrator, Alexander Dinev, demanded they leave. When local news crews who had been issued credentials to cover the Bulgarians' training camp did not comply immediately, Dinev started shouting and pushing KVUE-TV photographer Kenny Kaplan.

The team's security officer, Svetla Gosteva, attributed the confrontation to a wearying trip to the United States. He said Bulgaria's coach, Dimitar Panev, was not told that reporters would attend practice and ordered cameras removed.

Russia's team, hit by a player mutiny, arrived in San Francisco with its manager, Pavel Sadyrin, promising only that the team would play with dignity.

Organizers announced that the Russian federation had decided that the team's training sessions would be open to the public but — another blow to the media — that taking pictures during the sessions would not be allowed.

FIFA, soccer's governing body, says it is up to players whether to speak with reporters, although it has asked teams to make players available to the press.

On the crime front, police and stadium authorities reiterated that they don't believe the Greek team's claim that it was robbed of \$17,800 in cash and jewelry during Sunday's game against Colombia at Giants Stadium.

Allegations that hotel keys, money and jewelry were stolen are "un-



Cafu, who scored one of Brazil's eight goals in San Diego, was kicked in the face by Cesar Obando of Honduras as he tried to head the ball.



Fritz and Trude Hachenberg, from near Frankfurt, had a ball at Germany's tuneup in Toronto.

founded and unsupported," said Major Carl Williams of the New Jersey State Police.

Ireland's squad called off a morning training session in Orlando to avoid the risk of being struck by lightning as an eighth successive day of thunderstorms left central Florida flooded.

At the Citrus Bowl, in which the match between Belgium and Morocco will be played June 19, the rain had caused a large hole to open on the field.

"We came here for the sun and

we haven't seen any yet," said Ireland's coach, Jack Charlton.

As for the warmup matches: Brazil 3, Honduras 2; Romario scored three goals in San Diego and Bebeto had two for Brazil, which came against Russia on June 20 in Stamford.

"I feel our team is ready to play Russia," said Brazil's coach, Carlos Alberto Parreira. "Relative to the strength of Honduras, we were not worried about our opponent. I was only worried about Brazil."

Germany 2, Canada 0; Matthias

Germann and Rudi Völler scored in Toronto as the defending champions played their last exhibition match before the World Cup opener against Bolivia in Chicago.

German forward Mario Basler twisted a knee on a tackle and was carried off the field on a stretcher. The extent of his injury was not immediately known.

Belgium 3, Hungary 1; In Brussels, Josip Weber got an assist and scored another goal for Belgium after getting five last Saturday against Zambia.

(AP, Reuters)

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(AP, Reuters)

Summer and

## OBSERVER

## Fun in Old Virginia

By Russell Baker

**E**W YORK — For a long time the bumper stickers said, "Virginia Is For Lovers." This was silly. Virginia for lovers? Surely it hadn't come to that for the Old Dominion. For lovers? Virginia, Mother of Presidents, was being advertised as just another piece of hot-mattress geography like Las Vegas?

As a Virginian, I found the slogan distasteful. A pleasure of being Virginian is the right to find distasteful things distasteful. People of other states feel obliged to admire their states' worst features even when they don't.

I have heard people of other states boast about their caves, their locusts, their traffic jams, their reeking stockyards, their insufferable slums and their unbearable climates.

Virginians don't have to do that. They are supposed to be snooty — "elitist," to use the vogue word. So it was distasteful seeing the old place boomed as a love nest, and it was all right to say so. Let provincial states stand loyally by their tourist bureaus. Not Virginians. Virginians don't have to abuse themselves before the vulgaries of salesmanship.

In fact, it would be more precise for bumper stickers to proclaim, "Virginia Is For Elitists."

Even more correct: "Virginia Is For Horses." Is there any other state whose highways are cluttered all weekend by horse owners taking their horses out for rides in horse trailers?

"Virginia Is For Tax Haters" would be all right too, for the dominance of soak-the-poor tax law makes Virginia paradise for the well-to-do who have suffered the soak-the-well-heeled tax theories of places like Massachusetts and New York.

Or why not, "Virginia Is For Pavers"? It is a state of magnificent highways, the product of an unstoppable road-building bureaucracy known by the Darth Vaderish name of "V-DOT," an acronym for Virginia Department of Transportation.

Now, however, Virginia descends into farce. It is embarking on what promises to be the most entertaining campaign since Madison and Jefferson invented the Democratic Party.

With this show on the road to titillate all America, a new bumper sticker is in order: "Virginia Is For Fun Lovers."

The circus opened when Republicans in convention nominated Oliver North, the glamorous Marine shredder, deceiver of Congress and hater of Washington, as their candidate for the Senate.

The seat he wants is held by another former Marine Charles S. Robb, a Democrat. Robb, always called "Chuck," is married to former President Johnson's daughter Lynda Bird and burdened with a playboy reputation based on reports of wild weekends with a fun-loving crowd at Virginia Beach and his own tale of a massage-by-beauty-queen in a New York hotel.

Many Virginians, whatever their politics, are appalled by their options. North, after all, was convicted of violating the law in the Iran-contra scandal before being convicted on the most technical of legal technicalities. To many, Robb's lack of devotion to wife and family values makes him as odious as North's record of contempt for the laws of the land.

Despite this seems for the Democrats, the Republican prospect is not prettier. The state's senior senator, John Warner, a Republican and one-time husband of Elizabeth Taylor, has declared North "unfit" for the Senate because of lack of integrity.

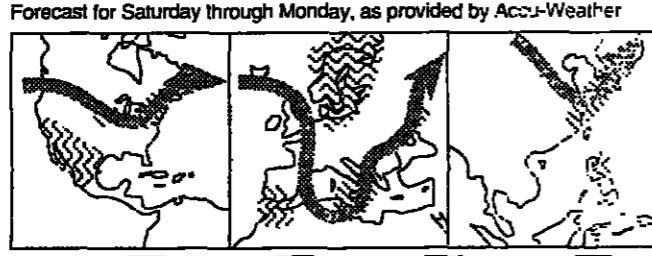
He backs a candidacy for J. Marshall Coleman, whose mainstream Republican credentials contrast with North's support from evangelical Christians and the sort of conservatives who approve violating the law when they think the cause is just.

If the future for both parties looks chaotic, the prospect for all who love a circus is glorious. Consider: five candidates, two violently split parties, tales of massage and perjury and criminal shredding, old-time religion amok all over the map, a sulking senator. Even when they're old they're not old. Some of them generate sound, some modify sound. They're very specialized. Keith Emerson [of Emerson, Lake and Palmer] was very courageous when he used them on stage in real time. It involved a lot of wires and cables, a lot of spaghetti.

New York Times Service

## WEATHER

Europe		Today		Tomorrow	
		High	Low	Wind	Wind
		CF	CF	CF	CF
Alps	10/10	10/09	9/10	N	S
Aachen	15/16	9/16	9/16	N	S
Ankara	20/23	12/23	pc	27/26	13/25
Athens	27/28	13/25	pc	27/28	13/25
Baku	27/28	13/25	pc	27/28	13/25
Belgrade	24/25	13/25	pc	27/28	13/25
Berlin	14/17	7/17	sh	17/20	10/20
Bordeaux	24/25	13/25	pc	27/28	13/25
Budapest	20/23	12/23	pc	17/20	13/25
Copenhagen	14/17	6/16	sh	18/20	11/22
Danube Delta	14/17	6/16	sh	18/20	11/22
Dublin	15/18	7/18	pc	19/20	11/22
Edinburgh	13/15	11/13	pc	16/18	11/22
Frankfurt	15/18	11/13	pc	16/18	11/22
Geneva	17/18	10/18	pc	18/18	10/20
Ghent	16/18	10/18	pc	17/18	10/20
Istanbul	26/27	17/26	pc	27/28	17/26
Lake Peltz	28/29	17/20	pc	27/28	17/20
London	17/18	8/18	pc	18/18	10/20
Madrid	29/30	12/23	pc	30/30	14/27
Milan	21/20	11/20	sh	21/20	12/20
Munich	14/17	7/17	sh	18/20	11/22
Nice	14/17	6/16	sh	17/20	11/22
Paris	14/17	6/16	sh	17/20	11/22
Rome	20/21	13/25	pc	21/20	17/25
Reykjavik	14/17	5/17	pc	14/17	7/17
Stockholm	14/17	7/17	pc	14/17	7/17
Strasbourg	22/23	13/23	pc	21/20	13/23
Turin	21/22	11/22	sh	21/22	12/22
Venice	21/20	10/20	sh	19/20	11/22
Vienna	17/18	10/18	sh	18/18	11/22
Zurich	14/17	6/17	pc	14/17	7/17
<b>Oceania</b>					
Auckland	17/18	10/19	sh	15/16	9/18
Sydney	18/19	8/19	pc	17/18	11/20



Legend: s-sunny, pc-partly cloudy, c-cloudy, sh-showers, h-hurricanes, r-rain, sn-snow, f-fumes, sn-snow, l-light. All maps, forecasts and data provided by Accu-Weather, Inc. © 1994

## Acid Jazz: The Man With the Quadra 700

By Mike Zwerin  
*International Herald Tribune*

**P**ARIS — Erwan le Marc'hadour was recording a song in a style called acid jazz. The name was invented by a British disk jockey in the Midlands just because he liked the sound of it to describe a merging of elements of traditional jazz with '70s-style funk, a '90s hip-hop beat and cutting-edge technology.

Le Marc'hadour's acid jazz construction mixed 1930s big band riffs with new synthesizer licks fed into his bank of hardware. The old riffs and new licks were mixed and synchronized without waiting for rewinding or misplaced spools. There were no spools. There were no razor blades. Scotch tape or snippets of recording tape all over the floor as was once usual in such a situation. Watching him, I was reminded of word-processors replacing typewriters. Aside from the fact that everything went so fast and effortlessly, the most amazing thing about it was the total absence of recording tape.

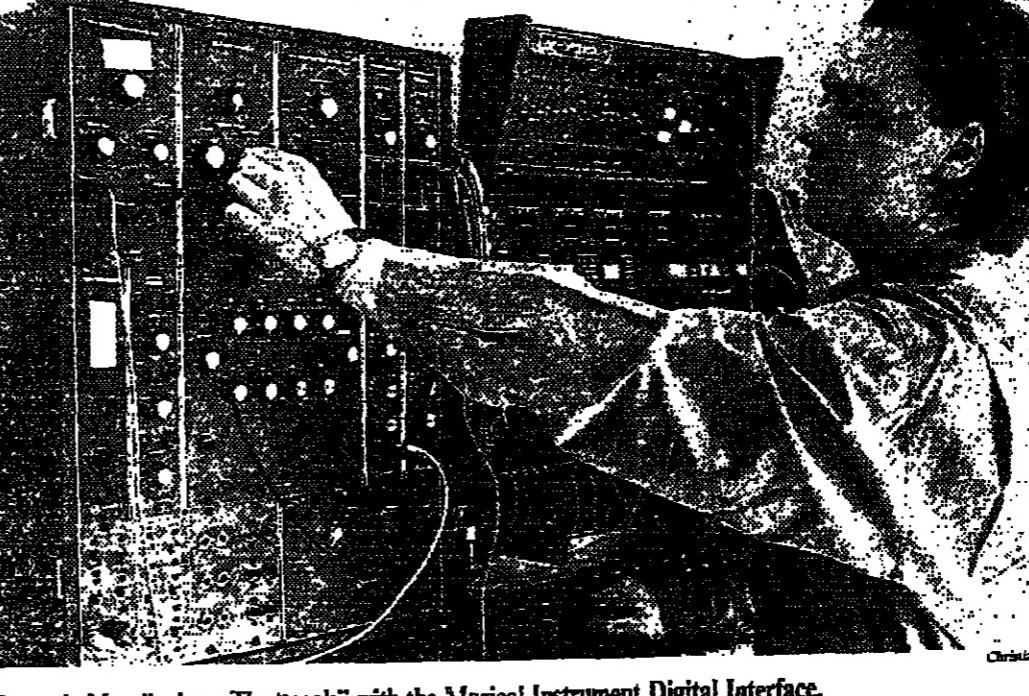
On an anonymous street in the decidedly un-state-of-the-art 20th arrondissement, it is unlike any studio I have ever seen. There are others like it, more and more, but very few in France and not yet many anywhere. In order to do what he's doing in only half his living room, he would have needed a three-car garage five years ago and he couldn't have done half of it in the first place, no matter how much space he had.

Despite minimum sound isolation, there are neither complaints from neighbors nor street noise on the tape. There is no tape. The sound goes directly onto the hard disk of le Marc'hadour's Macintosh Quadra 700 computer. In fact, he invents instruments rather than composes on them. Or maybe it would be more accurate to say he invents new software programs. He cannot read and write music, though he has a printer to translate what he has programmed into a written score.

All this is well and good, he loves laboratory work, but still he misses playing for a live audience. He once played with rock bands. He's afraid he's becoming "too intellectual" in the studio, always analyzing what he's doing rather than just doing it. His functions combine aspects of composer, improviser, program designer, architect and alchemist. He calls himself "a chef in my kitchen. I am a cook."

He cooks his brew of sound using 14 synthesizers, four drum machines, two sequencers, five keyboards (one grand piano) and two samplers. They are all linked up through MIDI (Musical Instrument Digital Interface). Synthesizers are like strings on a piano; sequencers "provide the musical gesture." A sampler is a box comparable to a tape recorder but with memory chips instead of tape. Sound is recorded on a chip in the form of numbers. You can retrieve and play the sound in real time. No tape. The only need for tape is portability, to take your music home.

Le Marc'hadour is a soft-spoken Breton with a well-ordered mind and excellent English who is excited by the opportunity to recount the history of the pots, pans, ovens and stoves he cooks with. "Those guys over there," he points to the primitive synthesizers on the wall, "are my modular Moogs. Robert Moog signed and dated them himself. They were built in May 1968, a funny date if you're French. Each little fellow has its own function. They're a little bit like vintage cars. Even when they're old they're not old. Some of them generate sound, some modify sound. They're very specialized. Keith Emerson [of Emerson, Lake and Palmer] was very courageous when he used them on stage in real time. It involved a lot of wires and cables, a lot of spaghetti."



Erwan le Marc'hadour: The "cook" with the Musical Instrument Digital Interface.

"After that Bob Moog built the Mini-Moog, which used a keyboard to control the sound. It made the synthesizer popular, you could now take it out of the lab. The modules were prepatched inside. It was extremely ergonomic. The only problem was that it was monophonic, one note at a time."

"Then a company called Sequential Circuits in California built the Prophet 5, a keyboard that was able to drive five synthesizers at a time. Five notes at a time. Now I could play like a whole saxophone section. The Yamaha DX7 was the first commercially successful digital synthesizer. Press one button and tomorrow you can retrieve the entire complex sound you constructed today. It's remarkable. Digital sound is easier to work with and more accurate than analog."

"The only trouble was that if I wanted to hook up, say, an EMS with a Roland, I had to use converters because they were not exactly the same volt octave. After Dave Smith, the guy who invented the Prophet 5, invented MIDI, you could drive a million dollar Synclavier with a \$100 Casio. Or the other way around. Everything is compatible, everything is possible."

It's easy to get carried away by technology. The human element can get left behind. Means become ends. Electricity can be a great leveller. The instrument plays the instrumentalist rather than the other way around. At the extreme it becomes simulated music. Virtual music. With the possible exception of Joe Zawinul (Weather Report), not one synthesizer has made a major original aesthetic statement on the instrument. But it should be remembered that, according to le Marc'hadour, the synthesizer is still in the Stone Age. He compares it to a piano forte in Mozart's time, an instrument still evolving.

He started to buy his first "toys" and to learn how to manipulate them at the age of 16, twenty years ago. The

people who were inventing advance technology were far away and spoke another language. Like a few other French youngsters his age, Jean-Michel Jarre among them, le Marc'hadour taught himself which buttons did this or that. Few of the youngsters had both enough ambition and talent, let alone enough money, to continue. There was nobody around to teach them. At first le Marc'hadour did not even know what an oscillator was. It was frustrating, mystifying and intimidating to be in front of all those knobs, switches and buttons and not knowing what to do with them.

Now that it's all up and running, the best thing is total independence. He needs nobody else and no other equipment to compose and perform music. He does not have to worry about a stoned drummer or an unreliable bassist. Collaboration can be a pleasure. In addition to his acid jazz project, he's been working on an album with the percussionist Robert Thomas Jr.

He's composed the music accompanying a 15-minute "History of Western Man" on an interactive CD (CDI) for Bayard Presse, Paris. He makes publicity music. His commercial clients tend to be people who hired him in the first place because they respect his taste and abilities and so they let him go for it pretty much on his own. Still, the context is theirs. He makes his living writing to other people's specifications. He would like, for example, to write a symphony.

For most of his professional life he has felt a disadvantage being French. America is where the technological action is and France is not a major player. This bothered him until Thomas the percussionist said: "Erwan, you're French. You have a Latin sensibility. It gives you a special personality. I've never heard music quite like yours anywhere. Be proud to be what you are."

## New Role for Domingo? Washington Is Back!

Plácido Domingo is likely to be named artistic director of the Washington Opera, according to The Washington Post. The company is in final negotiations with the timer, the Post reported, citing sources close to Domingo and the company's board. An official announcement is expected by the end of the month. Domingo would succeed Marin Steinhardt, who will resign as general director of the company after the 1994-95 season. The company is expected to appoint a business manager as well, and it was unclear whether Domingo would perform with the company.

Susan Egan, who plays Belle in "Beauty and the Beast," was Broadway, ran out of the castle at the beginning of Act II and disappeared. After a few minutes the curtain came down, and when it rose, Kim Hinber, the understudy, had taken over, looking for all the world like Egan but seven inches taller. Egan had fallen and dislocated her elbow. She will be out of the show for about a week.

The book that Gary Trudeau refers to in this week's "Doonesbury" cartoon strip is "Semiscale Unions in Premodern Europe," by Yale University professor James Boswell. In fact, most of the practices cited in the book are associated with Greek Orthodoxy rather than Roman Catholicism.

The supermodel Claudia Schiffer has revealed that she and her fiancé, the American magician David Copperfield, could "possibly" marry by next year, according to German magazine Stern. Or maybe the year after that.

The dance pioneer and activist Katherine Dunham, the octogenarian who went on a month-long hunger strike for Haiti in 1992, is living in near poverty in East St. Louis, Illinois, in a house where pigeons have pecked through the roof, according to friends quoted by the Chicago Tribune.

## INTERNATIONAL CLASSIFIED

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